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GOVERNMENT 1867 N.W.P.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1867.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

Civil litigation.

A CONSIDERABLE increase of Civil litigation is shown for 1866, as compared with the results of the previous year.

2. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the ordinary Civil Courts was 78,673; in the Courts of the Non-Regulation Districts, 16,197; and in the Small Cause Courts, 11,051; giving a total of 1,05,921 cases. The miscellaneous cases aggregated 1,37,804; consequently the whole number of cases instituted during the year was 2,43,725, which exceeds by 28,576 the institutions in 1865, but is very nearly the same as the number shown in the returns for 1864.

Causes of increase.

3. The causes to which this increase may be attributed are the larger number of districts in which Land Revenue Settlements are in progress, the changes in the cotton trade, and more generally the increase in the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Pending cases.

4. Notwithstanding the large increase of work, the number of cases (8,196) remaining pending in the regular Civil Courts at the close of the year was less by 1,082 than in 1865.

Cases disposed of.

5. The manner in which cases were decided is shown below :—

On merits,	...	...	50 per cent.
Confession,	...	...	20 ,, ,,
Adjustment,	...	...	13 ,, ,,
Ex-parte,	...	...	10 ,, ,,
Default,	...	...	4 ,, ,,
Arbitration,	...	...	3 ,, ,,

The results do not materially differ from those of the previous year.

Miscellaneous cases.

6. The number of miscellaneous cases instituted has increased by more than 8,000; the number pending at the end of the year has slightly decreased, while the number decided on the merits is larger by nearly 4,000. The cases pending for more than one year have decreased by upwards of one-half. These results are satisfactory.

		Miscellaneous Cases.				
		Instituted.	*Decided.*		*Pending on 1st January.*	
			On Merits.	Finally disposed of.	Above one year.	Total pending on 1st January.
1866,	...	1,33,557	87,761	1,34,071	7	16,412
1865,	...	1,25,269	83,796	1,47,460	19	16,624

Applications for execution of decrees.

7. In regard to applications for the execution of decrees, measures have been adopted by the High Court with the view of assisting the decree-holder in the legitimate prosecution of his claims, and at the same time of discouraging

him from attempting to keep the decree hanging over his debtor for an indefinite period without any real action on his own part.

8. Thus the subordinate Courts have been advised that, in awarding interest subsequent to date of decree, they should fix a lower rate than in ordinary cases, inasmuch as the decree-holder has the security of his decree to enable him to enforce payment. The expenses of executing decrees have also been reduced, and, on the other hand, the Courts have been informed that a mere application on the part of the decree-holder is not a sufficient proceeding to keep the decree in force within the meaning of the Limitation Law.

9. These measures have been to a considerable extent successful, the returns showing that, out of 79,492 applications for executions of decrees disposed of, 23,286, or 29 per cent., were fully, and 17,313 partially, executed.

Rent cases.

10. There were 15,215 cases decided by the Revenue Authorities under the provisions of Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, and appealable to the Civil Courts, of which 21 per cent. were appealed. These cases have increased by 2,685, probably owing to the larger number of districts which have lately come under Settlement operations. The majority of the cases have been decided by the Tehseeldars, whose Courts are popular, and, being usually situated in the interior of districts, are easy of access to the people.

Average duration of suits.

11. The average duration of suits in the several Courts is given below. Improvement is shown in the average duration in Judges' Courts. The time occupied in disposing of rent cases appealed is too long, and measures have been adopted to shorten it.

Judges.		Principal Sudder Ameens.		Sudder Ameens.		Moonsiffs.		Cases under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863.	
Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
3	23	2	23	1	17	...	27	3	6

Alienations of land.

12. The alienations of landed property under the action of the Civil Courts, and the extent to which permanent alienation has been avoided by the action of the Courts themselves, or of the Revenue Authorities, in relief of judgment-debtors, is shown below. The number of permanent alienations of hereditary landed properties has considerably decreased since 1861, but is larger than in 1865.

	NUMBER OF MOUZAHS AND SHARES OF MOUZAHS ALIENATED IN EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS.												
	TEMPORARY, CONDITIONAL, PARTIAL, OR VOLUNTARY.						INVOLUNTARY AND PERMANENT, UNDER SECTION 248.						
	By order of Court, under Section 243.		At instance of the Collector, under Section 244.		Total.		Hereditary.		Other.		Total.		Remarks.
	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	
TOTAL, 1866,	22	253	2	208	24	461	22	1,679	4	311	26	1,990	
TOTAL, 1865,	10	142	1	211	11	353	25	1,450	10	311	35	1,761	

13. There have been 610 persons imprisoned, for debts aggregating Rs. 1,65,816.

Debtors imprisoned.

14. The aggregate value of stamps filed in the Civil Courts, excluding the amount refunded on compromise, was Rs. 11,08,971. The total cost of Civil and Subordinate Judges' salaries and establishments, including the High Court, amounted to Rs. 13,43,223; consequently the net cost to Government, after deducting the value of stamps, has been Rs. 2,34,252. There is, however, a considerable surplus both in the Tulubanah and Ameens' Funds, which would go far to reduce this deficit.

Value of stamps filed in the Civil Courts.

15. The average value of each suit instituted was Rs. 271; the average amount of costs, Rs. 30; and the percentage of costs to value, Rs. 11. This percentage will no doubt be much increased by the new Stamp Act.

Value and costs of Suits.

16. The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces commenced its sittings on the 16th of June, 1866. The state of its files at the end of the year was as follows:—

Files of the High Court.

	Pending on the 1st of January.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending on the 31st of December.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Regular, ...	49	60	129	220	118	176	60	104
Special, ...	474	686	1,684	2,146	1,472	2,361	686	471
Increase, ...	...	223	...	553	...	947		
Decrease, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171

17. In addition to the above, 156 miscellaneous appeals were decided, and orders were passed on 549 miscellaneous

petitions, exclusive of 174 applications for the admission of special appeal.

Every case left pending had been instituted in 1866.

18. The civil suits instituted in the Non-Regulation Districts of these Provinces, and the manner in which they were disposed of, are shown in the following table :—

Civil Suits in Non-Regulation Districts.

	Cases Instituted.		1866. Cases disposed of.								Cases pending, 1st January.	
	1865.	1866.	On Merits.	Confession.	Adjustment.	Ex-parte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Total disposed of.		1866.	1867.
Ajmere, ...	6,166	9,539	2,182	2,469	1,230	1,087	1,643	266	8,877		486	633
Kumaon Division,	3,330	4,305	1,215	481	777	432	1,148	5	4,058		480	706
Jhansie Division,	1,559	2,228	599	659	323	266	318	29	2,194		54	22
Terai District (Rohilkund), ...	123	125	42	3	7	5	64	...	121		15	4
Total, ...	11,178	16,197	4,038	3,612	2,337	1,790	3,173	300	15,250		1,035	1,365

19. In the Ajmere Courts the proportion of cases decided on their merits has increased from 20 to 24 per cent., and of those decided on confession it has decreased from 37 to 28 per cent. In Kumaon also the proportion of decisions on the merits has increased from 29 to 30 per cent., and in Jhansie from 26 to 27 per cent.

20. The proportion of decrees fully executed is as follows :—

Ajmere,	...	...	11¾ per cent.
Kumaon,	...	...	26 ,, ,,
Jhansie,	...	...	18 ,, ,,
Terai,	...	...	55 ,, ,,

which shows considerable improvement on 1865.

Improved position of the Uncovenanted Civil Judges.

21. The inadequacy of the pay, and the consequent unsatisfactory position, of the Uncovenanted Judges of the regular Civil Courts in these Provinces, by whom the greater portion of the litigation is disposed of, have long been acknowledged. The delay which has occurred in applying a remedy has been occasioned chiefly by financial considerations. A scheme prepared by Mr. John Strachey for the improvement of their salaries has now, however, been approved by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The average salaries of the Principal Sudder Ameens, which amounted to Rs. 500 per mensem, and of the subordinate Judges, which were Rs. 300, have been raised to Rs. 600 and Rs. 450 respectively. The improved status thus given to the subordinate Judges cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the Civil Administration.

Other proposed improvements in the administration of Civil Justice.

22. Measures have also been proposed for the improvement of the Administration of Civil Justice by the enlargement of the jurisdiction of Moonsiffs, the strengthening of the Lower Appellate Courts,

and the limitation of the right of appeal. These are at present under the consideration of the Government of India, and an Act, providing that the jurisdiction of all Moonsiffs shall be raised to Rs. 1,000, and empowering this Government to appoint District Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens to be Small Cause Court Judges within their respective jurisdictions, and similarly to invest selected Moonsiffs with the powers of Small Cause Court Judges in suits relating to property of value below Rs. 100, has been introduced into the Legislative Council. The returns for the year show that, out of 59,458 original suits decided by the Moonsiffs, no less than 31,650 were below the value of Rs. 100, and in more than 25,000 of these cases appeal was not preferred, although, for the purposes of possible appeal, a full record in each case is under the present system required.

23. Much importance is deservedly attached by the High Court to personal visitations of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs' Courts by the Judges. The Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens and most of the Moonsiffs' Courts in five of the Judgeships have thus been visited and inspected in the last quarter of the past year, and it is hoped that all will be visited during 1867.

Small Cause Courts.

24. The working of the Small Cause Courts in these Provinces may now briefly be described.

Cases instituted.

25. The number of cases instituted in the four Courts at Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and Dehra Doon was 6,752, as compared with 6,210 in 1865. Of the cases instituted, 2,802 were for debts on bond. Of 6,885 cases for disposal, only 93 were left pending at the close of the year.

Cases disposed of.

26. Of the cases disposed of, 33 per cent. were decided on their merits—an improvement on the previous year; 32 per cent. on confession of judgment; and 17 per cent. *ex-parte*. 29 per cent. of the applications for execution of decrees were fully executed.

Average duration of cases.

27. The average duration of suits in the Benares and Allahabad Courts was seven days, and in the Dehra Doon but three days : at Agra it was nineteen days. This last unfavorable average is partly owing to the inclusion of Muttra within the jurisdiction of the Agra Court, and partly to the arrears which accumulated during 1865 in consequence of the illness of the Judge.

Income of the Courts.

28. The income of the Courts from stamps, fines, and fees amounted to Rs. 45,346, and their cost to Rs. 46,019, showing a slight loss to Government of Rs. 673.

29. It is in contemplation to employ the time of the Small Cause Court Judges more fully by increasing their territorial jurisdiction, and by utilizing their services in their capacity of Principal Sudder Ameens.

Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

30. Small Cause Courts have been established in eleven Cantonments in these Provinces, under the provisions of Section 6, Act XXII. of 1864. 4,343 cases were under trial in these Courts during the year, of which 1,107 were decided on confession, 1,083 on the merits, 843 *ex parte*, 689 by adjustment, 342 on default, and 159 by arbitration—leaving 120 cases pending at the close of the year.

31. The largest number of cases were brought in the Nuseerabad and Meerut Courts, and nearly half of the number of suits instituted were brought for the recovery of shop debts. The business coming before these Courts was generally disposed of with promptitude.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

Persons for trial.

32. The total number of persons brought up for trial during the year for bailable and non-bailable offences was 1,07,206; and if Ajmere be excluded, which was not in the returns for 1865, there appears an increase of 5,285 persons as compared with the previous year.

33. This increase has, however, occurred altogether in persons charged with bailable offences, the statements shewing that cases of murder, dacoity, robbery, lurking house-trespass, and theft have diminished as compared with 1865.

Persons remaining under trial at the close of the year.

34. There were under trial in the Magisterial Courts at the end of the year but 906 persons—a decrease of 415 compared with 1865; and of these only 545 were in custody. Seeing that there are more than 200 Magistrates' Courts in these Provinces, this result must be considered satisfactory.

Cases under investigation for more than three months.

35. The cases of eleven persons only had been under investigation or trial at the end of the year in the Magisterial Courts for more than three months,—a fact which shews satisfactorily that the Magistrates as a rule dispose of the work brought before them with punctuality and promptitude.

Proportion of convictions to committals.

36. The proportion of persons convicted or committed to the total number against whom complaints were investigated was 62 per cent.

Amount of crime.

37. The number of offences ascertained to have been committed is 95,225, being an increase of 714 upon the number for 1865. There has, however, been a satisfactory decrease in the amount of

heinous crime of 1,578 cases, and this may be fairly attributed to greater agricultural prosperity. Where apparent increase has taken place, it may be assigned to more faithful reporting on the part of the Police, to the extension to certain towns of Section 34 of the Police Act for the punishment of obstructions and nuisances, to the non-observance of sanitary regulations promulgated by Government, and to the increase of Honorary Magistrates' Courts.

Of the total number of non-bailable offences reported (50,437), no less than 28,620 came under the head of theft, and 13,938 under the head of house-breaking.

Detail of offences.

38. The table given below shews that the number of the more serious crimes affecting the human body is very much the same as in the previous year. In regard to offences against property, however, there is a satisfactory decrease on the whole of 2,385 cases. The decrease is most marked in respect to the crime of house-breaking.

	1865.		1866.	
	Number of offences.	Persons for trial.	Number of offences.	Persons for trial.
Murder, ...	335	754	313	734
Culpable homicide, ...	203	559	214	677
Grievous hurt, ...	89	197	86	128
Rape, ...	154	185	197	209
Dacoity, ...	98	297	72	431
Theft, ...	28,809	14,785	28,620	14,500
Receiving stolen property, ...	* 1,623	3,400	2,031	3,927
Robbery, ...	376	591	303	393
House-breaking, ...	16,453	3,184	13,938	2,677

Want of detective power in the Police.

39. It is apparent from this return that the Police have been least successful in cases of burglary and theft; but, in judging of their comparative failure in the detection of

these crimes, it must be recollected with what facility a burglary can be committed in a mud or grass hut in India, as also the small number of the Police compared with area, the general petty nature of the crime, and the very common character of the property usually stolen, rendering identification very difficult.

No cases of thuggee have occurred during the year.

Cases disposed of by Magistrates.

40. Exclusive of miscellaneous business, the number of cases disposed of by Magistrates during the year was 66,645.

Employment of Honorary Magistrates.

41. The employment of resident landholders of influence and character as Honorary Magistrates is becoming more general. During the past year 4,502 trials were held before Honorary Magistrates, as compared with 3,205 in 1865. Raja Juswunt Rao, C.S.I., of Etawah, has again been honorably conspicuous for the zeal and industry with which he has devoted himself to this work. In order to increase the usefulness of Honorary Magistrates, and to train them for their duties, Government have directed that, when circumstances will admit of the arrangement, the Joint Magistrate, or an experienced Assistant Magistrate, shall occasionally sit with the Honorary Magistrates and take part in their proceedings.

Sentences by Magistrates.

42. In all, 21,431 persons were sentenced to imprisonment. Of these, the sentences of 16,385 did not exceed six months, 2,140 did not exceed one year, and 2,196 were above one year. Only 834 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, which has few terrors to the poorer and the criminal classes.

Increase of imprisonments.

43. The increase of imprisonments (about 2,000) over the number for 1865 is attributed partly to the enactment of Act VIII. of 1866, amending the Code of Criminal Pro-

cedure, partly to the increased number of persons accused of bailable offences, and partly to the higher proportion of convictions.

Fines imposed by Magistrates.

44. 34,992 persons were fined in the Magistrates' Courts to an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,55,140. Of these only 307 persons were fined more than Rs. 50 each. Of the fines imposed, 65 per cent. were realized—a considerably better proportion than in 1865, though still susceptible of improvement. As in the previous year, the largest amounts were imposed for "Causing grievous hurt," "Breach of Customs' Laws," and "Assault."

Persons whipped.

45. Of the persons whipped, 3,276 were adults and 670 juveniles—525 were thus punished on a second conviction. The general opinion and practice are in favor of the punishment as suitable for juvenile offenders, and for others on the first commission of offences such as theft and stolen property. For hardened criminals, however, it can scarcely be deemed sufficient as sole punishment.

Cases committed for trial to Sessions Courts.

46. 1,452 cases and 2,973 persons were committed for trial to the Sessions Courts, as compared with 1,661 cases and 3,474 persons in 1865. The decrease is a consequence of the operation of Act VIII. of 1866. The percentage of convictions to commitments (74) is an improvement on the previous year's return.

Witnesses examined.

47. The number of witnesses examined has increased considerably over the return for 1865, being 256,083, as compared with 238,311. The percentage of those dismissed after one day has improved from 95 to 98 per cent.

Duration of cases.

48. The average duration of cases was ten days, which is very satisfactory. It was one day

more in 1865, two days more in 1864, and four days more in 1863.

Fines imposed as compensation for loss.

49. Fines to the amount of Rs. 30,569 were imposed by Magistrates, as compensation for loss or injury, under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, out of which 46 per cent. were realized. Of Rs. 2,159 similarly imposed by Sessions Judges, 20 per cent. were recovered.

Trials disposed of by Sessions Judges.

50. 1,362 Sessions trials, and 2,225 appeals were disposed of by the Sessions Judges. The sentences imposed are shewn in the following table:—

	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.
1866, ...	103	200	1,756	9
1865, ...	109	216	1,986	22

Cases coming before the High Court.

51. The High Court of Judicature for these Provinces commenced its sittings on the 16th June, 1866. During the year 962 criminal cases came before the Court, in which 615 persons were convicted and 134 acquitted.

On the original criminal side 11 trials were held, resulting in the conviction of 5, and the acquittal of 8, European British subjects.

Criminal statistics of Ajmere and the Terai District.

52. The criminal statistics for Ajmere for the year 1866 have been included in the general returns prepared by the High Court. Those for the Terai District shew a decrease of offences from 98 to 75, and of persons under trial from 150 to 101. The crime in this district is very small, and consists chiefly of cattle thefts.

Details of the criminal statistics will be found in the Appendices to this Report.

Operation of the Criminal Procedure Code in these Provinces.

53. At the request of this Government an enquiry was instituted by the late Court of Nizamut Adawlut as to the correctness and uniformity of the practical operation of the Criminal Procedure Code in these Provinces, the results of which were generally favorable.

54. The points specially noticed were the following :—

1st,—Whether there was any general want of uniformity in the procedure, and whether it was more complicated than it need be.

2nd,—Whether the record of evidence might not with advantage be abbreviated by an improvement in the system of taking notes, and abolishing the vernacular record in non-appealable cases, but recording an abstract in English of the facts, the evidence, and special points in each case.

3rd,—The comparative merits of the Oudh Moonserim system and that in force in the North-Western Provinces.

55. In regard to the first point, it was satisfactorily shown that the procedure generally followed was that prescribed by the Code, and that, in the few instances where deviations had been found to prevail, measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of the irregularity.

56. On the second point, it was noted that at present there is practically no vernacular record in the majority of non-appealable cases under Chapter XV., but that it would be impracticable to abolish such record in all non-appealable cases, because, till the completion of the evidence, it is generally impossible for the deciding officer to determine what sentence will be suitable for the offence committed, and he cannot therefore tell whether the case will be a non-appealable one or not.

57. The vernacular record is also considered a wholesome and useful check on the English abstract of the deciding officer, especially in cases of appeal. Its retention in important cases is expedient, to secure the confidence of the people generally, and its abolition would be productive of one of two evils—either the English record would be in full detail, as contemplated by the Code, in which case an overwhelming amount of manual and mechanical labor would be imposed upon the presiding officer; or the record of evidence would be taken in a meagre and perhaps perfunctory manner, material points being occasionally omitted.

58. To dispense with the vernacular record would, it was observed, be tantamount to a recision of Sections 198 and 199 of the Code, which provide for the record of the full evidence of each witness, and not a mere abstract.

59. It appeared, on the whole, that no material advantage would be gained by dispensing with the vernacular record of evidence, while the change would probably create dissatisfaction amongst the people generally, and a want of confidence in the administration of justice would be felt if all the evidence in cases affecting the lives, liberties, and interests of the people should be recorded in a foreign language, with no means of readily ascertaining that the statements of the parties or their witnesses have been accurately or completely taken down.

60. With respect to the appointment of Moonserims, or head Ministerial Officers acquainted with English, there did not appear to be any sufficient reason for the change, so long as the vernacular record was retained to its present extent.

61. There are, however, one or two points in regard to which the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that amendment of the present procedure might be introduced with advantage.

62. The vernacular evidence of witnesses before the Magistrate might with propriety be made the basis of their depo-

sitions before the Sessions Judge. The witnesses before the Magistrate speak of facts of more recent occurrence, and they have probably not been exposed to the influences which are almost always excited before trial by the Judge. It would therefore be sufficient to accept their previous depositions as facts, merely cross-examining them if necessary after their former evidence has been read over to them.

63. Some relaxation of the absolute rule, which requires that under all circumstances the evidence for the prosecution must be taken in the presence of the accused, seems also to be expedient. It does not appear reasonable that any one who wilfully foregoes his right by absconding should benefit by so doing.

64. Under the present system, if an accessory after the fact in a case of poisoning is arrested and tried, the deposition of the medical man, being the sole evidence as to the fact of poisoning, could be taken ; but if no one be arrested, and the medical man dies, the fact of the poisoning could not be proved should the criminal be subsequently arrested, because no evidence of any kind can be recorded in the absence of the accused.

65. The Lieutenant-Governor is not aware that any essential principle would be infringed by the partial relaxation of the present rule, and the attention of the Government of India in the Legislative Department has been called to the subject.

SECTION III.

Police.

Chief offences against life and property.

66. The comparative statement of the principal offences against life and property for the past year is as follows :—

Year.	Murder.	Dacoity and robbery.	Lurking house-trespass.	Theft, including cattle theft.	Robberies by administering poisonous drugs.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.
						Rs.	Rs.
1865, ...	325	651	17,727	32,028	47*	12,03,092	3,35,037
1866, ...	291	432	14,701	31,016	51*	10,70,883	3,50,726

67. It will be observed that in five out of the six principal classes of offences there has been a decrease. The value of property stolen is also considerably less, while the proportion recovered has been greater.

Offences investigated and arrests made.

68. The table given below shews the total number of offences investigated, and the result of arrests :—

	Offences.		Persons.				
Year.	Total number.	Total number investigated.	Total number brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, &c.	Under trial.
1865, ...	65,585	25,067	37,038	12,860	22,968	297	965
1866, ...	65,413	34,724	37,861	10,602	24,672	222	658

* These include other cases than those of robbery by professional poisoning.

69. It is gratifying to note decided improvement in the important matters of investigation and detection. Many more cases have been investigated, and a larger proportion of these have been prosecuted successfully.

Improvement in detection.

70. Of the persons arrested by the Police, 74 per cent. were convicted—a remarkably good proportion. The percentage of persons convicted to the number of offences reported is, however, very low; but it is believed to be as good as is shewn in the returns of crime in Great Britain, from which it appears that in 1865 no person was convicted in 71 per cent. of the offences committed.

71. The crime of robbery after administering poisonous drugs is unhappily on the increase, there having been 44 cases, against 16 in 1865. The Police have, however, been very successful in tracing out and bringing to justice during the year several notorious offenders. 29 cases have been prosecuted to conviction, and, of 68 persons concerned, 49 have been arrested and brought to trial.

Robbery with poisoning.

72. The Inspector-General of Police strongly advocates the extension to the whole of India of Act XXIX. of 1850, at present applicable only to the Presidency towns, and which provides that the administering of poison with evil intent shall be punishable with transportation for life; and he does so on the ground that Section 328 of the Penal Code, which relates to the same offence, permits only of a maximum sentence of ten years' imprisonment. A recommendation for the extension of this Act made by this Government was, however, negatived by the Government of India in 1861. This Government has also advocated the passing of an Act regulating the sale of poisons, and making the possession of poisonous drugs without good and sufficient reason a penal offence, and the subject is understood to be still under consideration.

Proposed extension of Act XXIX. of 1850.

Separation of the Civil and Military Police.

73. Amongst the changes introduced in the Police, with the view of promoting the efficiency of the Force, may be noted the separation of their Civil and Military duties. A certain proportion of the men in each district will be armed with fire-arms and thoroughly drilled, the remaining and larger portion being employed on civil duties only, and ordinarily armed with the baton. It is believed that under this system both divisions of the Force will become more efficient, as being able to devote their full time and energies to the prosecution of their own special duties. The separation is not, however, carried so far as to turn the Force into distinct bodies of Civil and Military Police.

Regulation of the promotion of Inspectors.

74. The Inspectors of the Force are now all brought on one roll, and receive promotion according to their merits without the necessity of transfer to another district.

Improvement of the Chowkeedars.

75. Efforts have been made to improve the efficiency of the Chowkeedars, whose pay has been raised wherever practicable.

Substitution of Town Chowkeedars for Municipal Constabulary.

76. The substitution of Town Chowkeedars for Municipal Constabulary, who had been appointed on the introduction of Act V. of 1861, has been carried out in a large number of rural towns, and has proved satisfactory both to the people and the local authorities.

Government Railway Police.

77. With the consent of the East India Railway Company, a Government Railway Police has been organized. The force is under the immediate control and direction of an Assistant Inspector-General of Police, but is at the disposal of the Agent of the Railway Company. The scheme has hitherto worked very successfully; it is believed that thefts

from goods trains especially have considerably diminished, and that the arrangements have proved satisfactory both to the Railway Company and to the public.

Maintenance of order by Police on great public occasions.

78. The constabulary have also been found very efficient in maintaining order and preventing crime on great public occasions. In this respect they have been rather severely tried on several occasions during the past year: at Agra, during the Durbar of the Viceroy in November, and again at the great Exhibition in February; as also at the Hurdwar Fair in April last. On each of these occasions their general conduct was excellent, and their exertions in carrying out their special duties and in assisting the public were most praiseworthy.

Re-arrangement of the duties of the Deputy Inspectors-General.

79. A re-arrangement of the duties of the Deputy Inspectors-General has been effected during the year. Instead of having a territorial division of work, as under the previous system, the offices of the two Deputy Inspectors-General have now been amalgamated with that of the Inspector-General, who distributes the work in three departments, retaining also to himself the general supervision of the Police administration. Information is thus received more promptly, while the Magistrates and District Superintendents are brought into more direct communication with the Inspector-General. The new system has worked well so far as it has gone, and promises to be a success.

80. The progress of this branch of the administration generally during the year may be considered satisfactory.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

Jail population in 1866.

81. The net Jail population in 1866 was 77,107, and the daily average number of prisoners 16,840, as compared with a population of 73,118 and a daily average of 16,417 in 1865. The number of long-term prisoners had, however, decreased, there being but 480 who were sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, as against 666 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

82. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,75,614. The increase of Rs. 11,253 over the previous year resulted from the increased number of prisoners, the high price of food, the increase in the allowances of Fixed Establishments, and additions and repairs of Jails. The creation of the new District Jail at Agra, and the increase of salary to the Darogahs of District Jails sanctioned by the Supreme Government, sufficiently account for the extra expenditure under the head of "Establishments."

Reduction of Police Guards.

83. It has been arranged during the year that the duties of the Police Guard at the Jails shall be confined to the charge of the outer gates, and the suppression of any serious outbreak within the Jail. The result has been a diminution of upwards of Rs. 30,000 under the head of "Permanent Guard."

Average cost and earning of each prisoner.

84. The average cost of each prisoner has been Rs. 47-7-7, as compared with Rs. 47-9-1 in 1865. If the net cash profits realized by the sale of manufactured goods be deducted from the gross expenditure, the average cost of each prisoner is reduced to Rs. 42-0-7. The average earning of each prisoner

engaged in manufactures was Rs. 44-3-7—a considerable increase on the previous year.

Female convicts.

85. 1,698 females were imprisoned during the year, which exceeds the number of the previous year by 151; the increase has been chiefly of those convicted of "theft" or "receiving stolen property." The female convicts are chiefly employed in spinning and weaving, and the system of good-conduct marks has been introduced amongst them at all the Central Prisons with good effect.

Juvenile prisoners. Reformatory.

86. There has again been a decrease in the number of boys imprisoned; but too many have been sent to prison for very short periods. A Juvenile Reformatory, in which boys sentenced to long terms of imprisonment could receive a good moral education and be taught industrial trades, with the hope that on their release they might become useful members of society, is a great desideratum. Renewed proposals for such an establishment have, however, been negatived by the Supreme Government; but arrangements are being made for providing separate juvenile wards in all the Central Jails, and in the more important District Jails, and these it is hoped may prove useful.

Mortality.

87. The generally healthy state of the prisoners is a most satisfactory proof of the care and attention paid by the Superintendents to the general sanitation of the Jails under their charge. The death-rate has been but 2½ per cent; in only one Jail did it rise as high as 7 per cent., and in only two others was it higher than 5 per cent.; nearly one-fourth of the casualties also were from among those admitted to Jail in a bad state of health.

Epidemic fever.

88. Epidemic fever prevailed in the Allahabad Jails from February to June of the year under review; there were 185 admissions into

hospital from this disease, and 30 deaths. The great importance of rigidly enforcing the system of quarantine introduced in 1864 is strikingly exemplified in the reports of the progress of this epidemic, from which it is learnt that there was no appearance of the fever in the new Central Prison, which is situated on the right bank of the Jumna, until after the transfer to it from the District Jail of a prisoner who was incautiously sent over the river for change of air,—the infectious nature of the disease under which he was laboring not having been then recognized.

Escapes.

89. Forty prisoners escaped during the year, 16 from inside of Jail ; 23 have been re-captured.

Prisoners previously convicted.

90. The following statement shews the number of prisoners received from 1861 to 1866 who had been previously convicted. The increased number of recorded re-convictions is believed to be attributable in great measure to the more careful preparation of the returns of late years :—

Year.	Number sentenced.	Never before convicted.	Once before convicted.	Twice before convicted.	Frequently convicted.
1861, ...	16,576	14,859	1,107	473	137
1862, ...	21,916	20,724	854	231	107
1863, ...	22,550	21,261	771	321	197
1864, ...	24,657	23,275	848	357	177
1865, ...	28,890	26,695	1,359	598	238
1866, ...	30,942	27,957	1,517	861	607
Total, ...	1,45,531	1,34,771	6,456	2,841	1,463

Conduct of time-expired convicts.

91. An abstract statement, shewing the conduct of those time-expired convicts who had come under notice after release, is also given for the same years. More than half of those reported upon have betaken themselves to useful employment.

Year.	Total number reported on.	Number who have returned to useful employment.	Number who have been re-imprisoned.	Conduct unknown.	Died or emigrated.	Conduct doubtful.
1860, ...	8,706	4,814	157	2,797	249	689
1861, ...	5,932	3,540	124	1,438	290	540
1862, ...	10,573	5,195	214	4,036	221	907
1863, ...	9,764	5,536	207	2,821	207	993
1864, ...	5,346	3,123	228	712	380	903
1865, ...	2,938	1,498	151	359	274	656
1866, ...	6,457	3,264	*315	987	374	1,517
TOTAL, ...	49,716	26,970	1,396	13,150	1,995	6,205

Education.

92. The Education Statement shews that 3,270 prisoners had learned to read, and 1,452 had learned to read and write, during confinement. It is, however, chiefly in the Central Jails only, where the sentences of the bulk of the prisoners are for long periods, that considerable progress in this respect can be looked for.

European Subordinate Establishments.

93. The conduct of the European Subordinate Establishments has been generally good; the native establishments have not on the whole given satisfaction, but it is hoped that a better class of men will now be attracted to this Department, consequent on the higher rates of pay lately sanctioned for Jail Darogahs.

Prisoner Burkundauzes.

Good-conduct marks.

94. The Prisoner Burkundauzes have as usual behaved well, and the system of good-conduct marks, which has been extended to the female convicts, has continued to work efficiently.

* Increase arises out of the returns being more complete than in former years.

Dry-earth conservancy.

M'Dougall's Disinfecting Powder.

95. Dry-earth conservancy has been in operation in all the Jails of these Provinces throughout the year, with excellent results. The value of M'Dougall's disinfecting powder, both as a deodorizer and a disinfectant, has been shewn in reports received from the Inspector-General of Jails and Drs. Jackson and Ringer, who give details of a number of interesting experiments made by them for the purpose of testing this and other similar substances, and it was found most useful on the occasion of the late epidemic in the Allahabad Jails. A supply of M'Dougall's powder is now kept in store at all the large Jails.

SECTION V.

Revenue.

Season.

96. The average amount of rainfall throughout these Provinces during the Revenue year, ending on 30th September last, was nearly four inches more than in the previous year, and the harvests on the whole were fair, though in the Benares, Allahabad, and Jhansie Divisions not quite up to the average, and in Kumaon a partial failure of the crops occurred in consequence of the want of early rain.

Land Revenue Demand.

97. The demand for the year on account of Land Revenue was Rs. 3,90,74,479, being Rs. 25,727 in excess of that for the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,84,98,115, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,76,364 as compared with the previous one of Rs. 6,84,825. Of this balance, which is less than one and a half per cent. of the demand, more than three-fourths are either "nominal," or "in train of liquidation."

Outstanding balances.

98. The outstanding balances, which amounted to Rs. 54,66,792 in 1863-64, and to Rs. 37,14,841 in 1864-65, stood at the close of the year at Rs. 12,50,700. The bulk of this amount is due to reductions of assessment in the revisions now in progress, but not yet reported for sanction.

Revenue not on the rent-roll.

99. The collections of Revenue not on the rent-roll, which, as in the previous year, consist chiefly of the enhanced demand in districts recently brought under revision of Settlement, amounted to Rs. 12,11,539. On the recommendation of the Revenue Board, it has been ordered that, whenever a Settlement Officer reduces the existing demand, he shall submit an immediate report, with the view of obtaining the sanction of Government

to the alteration in the rent-roll being made at once. Under the previous system, until the final sanction of Government to the settlement of the whole district was obtained, such reduction appeared in the rolls as unrealized demands, and thus unduly swelled the balances.

Measures for realizing the Land Revenue.

100. In regard to the measures adopted for the realization of the Land Revenue, it may be noted that 1,06,762 dustuks or summonses were issued. The number is not on the whole excessive, but it is observed that in some districts the percentage of these processes as compared with the number of townships is excessive, arguing a want of supervision of the Tehseeldars, and measures have been taken to remedy this in future. One of the best and most gratifying proofs of the general prosperity of the country and of the moderation of the land tax, is the rarity of any necessity being found for the employment of any of the severer processes authorized by the law for its realization. During the year only two estates were sold for balances; three were farmed; in three, shares of insolvent partners were transferred to other members of the brotherhood; and two were taken under the direct management of the Collector.

Cases under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863.

101. The number of suits under the Rent Laws has again increased; last year there were 60,813 of such cases, and they have now mounted up to 64,935, of which 4,361 remained undecided at the close of the year. There is a general approval of the manner in which these suits are disposed of by Tehseeldars, whose Courts are freely resorted to, and continue to be popular with the people.

Proprietary mutations.

102. The number of proprietary mutations was 35,278, as compared with 34,004 in the previous year. The increase has been chiefly under the heads of "Sale in execution of decrees," and Mortgages."

Distribution of agricultural produce.

103. Efforts have been made during the past year to collect in several selected districts information regarding the value and distribution of the agricultural produce for the year 1273 Fuslee, or A. D. 1865-66. The attempt has been but partially successful, but from the returns received it may be stated, as a fairly accurate approximation, that the cultivator's share of the gross produce may be reckoned at three-fifths, while the Government and the Zemindar divide the remaining two-fifths pretty equally between them.

Sayer Revenue.

104. The net collections of Sayer Revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,411. The chief proceeds under this heading are now exhibited in the accounts of the Forest Department.

Sale of confiscated and waste lands.

105. The receipts from the sale of confiscated lands have been Rs. 1,43,839, and of waste lands, including interest on instalments due hereafter, Rs. 20,423.

Settlement operations.

106. The following extract from the Revenue Board's Annual Report shews the general progress made in Settlement operations :—

" REVISION OF SETTLEMENTS.

" *Dehra Doon.*—The report of the completion of this Settle-
" ment is shortly expected.

" *Seharunpore.*—It is expected that the final report of the opera-
" tions which have been so long carried on in this district
" will be submitted soon after the close of the present cold sea-
" son. It is unnecessary at this time to advert to subjects
" which will require full consideration and report hereafter.

" *Mozuffernugger.*—The revision of Settlement has been com-
" pleted, and the report is with the Commissioner.

" *Meerut.*—Under the able direction of Mr. Forbes, the
" work is rapidly drawing to a close.

" *Boolundshuhur.*—The report is with the Commissioner.

"*Allygurh.*—The preliminary operations have been com-
"menced, and Mr. W. H. Smith has been deputed to superintend
"the survey—a duty for the efficient performance of which in
"Jounpore this gentleman received special commendation.

"*Etah.*—The progress of revision, under Mr. C. H. Cros-
"thwaite, has been very satisfactory, and the Board have every
"confidence in that officer's complete acquaintance with the duties
"of Settlement Officer, and in the soundness of his judgment.

"Several years must necessarily elapse before the proceedings
"can be brought to a close, because the district was formed out
"of three adjacent districts after the last Settlement had been
"completed.

"The portion now under revision was formerly in the Fur-
"ruckabad District, the Settlement of which expired in 1865;
"that of the part which was taken from Allygurh will not ex-
"pire till 1868: and of the remainder of the district, which be-
"longed to Mynpoory, not until 1870.

"*Furruckabad.*—The operations in this district were interrup-
"ted by the sudden death of Mr. H. Wilson during the past hot
"season. Mr. Wilson was an intelligent, zealous officer, whose
"devotion to his work was the proximate cause of his death,
"which was brought about by exposure to the sun at the most
"trying season of the year.

"This loss will have the effect of retarding the completion of
"the Settlement for at least one year, as that time will necessa-
"rily be occupied before his successor can gain the local know-
"ledge which Mr. Wilson had acquired, but which unfortunately
"he had not reduced to writing.

"In Mr. C. A. Elliott the Government have an officer of tried
"ability and experience, and the Board feel that the interests
"of this important district have been consulted by his selection.

"*Bareilly.*—The survey is in progress, and the village plans
"have been completed in three pergunnahs; in three more they
"are in progress.

"Mr. Moens, the Assistant Settlement Officer, is mentioned "with commendation—which, the Board are satisfied, is well "deserved—by the Commissioner and Collector.

"Mr. Elliott Colvin has so recently assumed charge of the "Settlements at Pillibheet, and the work has made so little pro-"gress, that no notice beyond the fact of a commencement hav-"ing been made seems necessary. Of Mr. Colvin's ability to "carry it on to a satisfactory completion the Government will "need no assurance.

"*Bijnour.*—The survey of the district was completed in June "last, rather more than two years having been occupied in this "operation.

"The village maps have been carefully tested, and are found to "be within the allowed margin of error. The work may there-"fore be pronounced to have been rapidly effected.

"Mr. Carpenter (whose duties are performed to the entire "satisfaction of the Board) reports that more than half of the vil-"lages comprised in the district have been visited and carefully "inspected, and that the assessments of two sub-divisions have "been effected.

"The progress of this Settlement is satisfactory, and reflects "credit on Mr. Palmer, the Collector.

"*Budaon.*—Mr. Carmichael pays a high tribute to Mr. H. R. "Wilson, the Assistant Settlement Officer, whose merits are so "well known to the Government that it is unnecessary to make "more than a passing allusion to them. The revision of Set-"tlement in Budaon is being made under the most favorable "circumstances, not only as regards the ability of the officers "employed, but from the unusually long acquaintance with the "district possessed by both Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Wilson.

"The measurements under Mr. Wilson are expected to be "completed this cold season; and, for neatness of execution and

"accuracy proved by severe tests the village maps leave little "to be desired.

"The rent-rates of one sub-division have been approved by "the Board, and Mr. Carmichael hopes to complete the assess-"ment of it during this season.

"*Shahjehanpore.*—The revision of Settlement has been only "just put in hand by Mr. Daniell, the Officiating Collector.

"Mr. Robert Currie has now been appointed to the charge "of this Settlement, and the survey will be prosecuted during "the present season.

"No Settlement operations have as yet been commenced in "Allahabad, but the Board are desirous that measures should "now be taken for organizing an establishment which may take "the field for survey operations next season. It is probable, "from the manner in which groups of villages were surveyed "without interior definition of boundaries at the last Settlement, "that many disputes will require to be adjusted.

"*Jhansie.*—In this division the progress of Settlement is "satisfactory, and the final report is expected shortly.

"Mr. Jenkinson possesses a thorough knowledge of Revenue, "and the Board feel satisfied that his work will be found well "done.

"*Goruckpore.*—Only one pergunnah remains incompleted, "and, on the receipt of Mr. Lumsden's report, which is pro-"mised by the end of the year, the Board will be in a position "to recommend the Settlement of the district for the sanction "of Government.

"*Kumaon.*—Mr. Beckett is actively engaged upon the diffi-"cult and important operation of preparing the village maps. "This involves the settlement of innumerable claims and dis-"putes; and Mr. Beckett's long experience in the province and "practical knowledge of surveying enable him to dispose of "them in a most satisfactory manner.

"*Azimgurh.*—Mr. Vaughan, the Assistant Settlement Officer, has been transferred from Goruckpore to this district, "to organize survey operations preparatory to the arrival of "the Settlement Officer.

"The total expenditure during the year on account of "Settlement operations was Rs. 4,17,454-2-6.

"The total charges from the commencement of the several "revisions of Settlement to the close of 1865-66 amount to "Rs. 21,19,947-8-0."

107. Among other Revenue matters which have occupied the attention of the Board during the year, the following may be noticed :—

The Revenue Circulars since 1848 have been revised, and a new edition, in an improved form, published.

Rules regarding the compensation to be paid for land taken up for the railway, canal, or other public purposes, and the preparation of the necessary statements, have been laid down, and the arrears of such cases are being rapidly cleared off.

The prompt disposal of all cases of alluvion and diluvion has been insisted on.

It has been ruled that every Covenanted Assistant must hold the charge of the District Treasury for at least six months before he can obtain promotion, thus ensuring his acquaintance with the details of Treasury work.

The Treasuries which existed at each head-quarters' tehseeldaree have been abolished.

A thorough revision of the Subordinate Establishments has been completed, and authority has been given for the introduction of the improved schedules, in consultation with the several Collectors. It is expected that the numbers will be considerably reduced, while the salaries of many meritorious officers

who have been much under-paid will be increased. The result cannot fail to prove beneficial.

Permanent Settlement of Land Revenue as connected with canal irrigation.

108. The principles upon which the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue of estates affected by canal irrigation is to be carried out have been under discussion during the year, and it has been finally ordered by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State—

1st,—That no estate shall be permanently settled in which the actual cultivation amounts to less than 80 per cent. of the culturable or malgoozaree area ; and

2nd,—That no Permanent Settlement shall be concluded for any estate to which canal irrigation is, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, likely to be extended within the next twenty years, and the existing assets of which would thereby be increased in the proportion of 20 per cent.

Detailed instructions are being issued by the Board and in the Irrigation Department, with the view of carrying out fully the orders now received upon this most important subject.

State and prospects of the cotton crop.

109. It was remarked in last year's report that the extent of land under cotton cultivation had very largely diminished, as compared with the two preceding years. In the present year there has been a reaction : the cotton-growers appear to be regaining increased confidence, and there is now a larger extent of land under cultivation with this staple than either in 1861 or 1862.

Area under cotton.

110. The area under cotton, and the estimated yield of the crop for the past six years, is given below.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Acres, ...	9,53,076	9,85,578	11,35,688	17,30,634	8,85,102	11,12,677
Maunds of 80 lbs.	11,99,750	10,57,735	11,22,051	19,57,738	8,24,540	10,59,962

Actual outturn.

The latest reports shew that the actual outturn for 1866 is less than the estimate by about 20,000 maunds. The deficiency has chiefly occurred in the Rohilkund and Meerut Divisions, and is attributed to a scarcity of rain at the close of the season.

Importation of New Orleans seed.

111. A large quantity of acclimatized New Orleans seed has been imported and distributed. It does not appear to be popular among the natives, but in many instances it has proved a success where carefully sown, watered, and properly attended to. The cultivation of the acclimatized seed, however, requires more expenditure and attention than are devoted to the indigenous cotton, and these are obstacles in the way of its success with native agriculturists.

Native cotton fabrics.

112. The native looms appear to be fully at work, and there is little doubt that the coarse and heavy native-woven fabrics are more in favor with the mass of the population in these Provinces than the lighter and more showy webs imported from England.

Wholesale price of cotton.

113. The wholesale prices of cotton per maund at the principal marts, though varying considerably, have on the whole been steadier than in the previous year. They have ranged from Rs. 14-8 at Cawnpore in October, 1865, to Rs. 26 at Allahabad in July, 1866.

114. It must be borne in mind that the actual outturn of cotton grown in these Provinces cannot be considered as affording an accurate gauge of the quantity which will probably be exported from Calcutta during the year, and for the following reasons:—1*st*, a quantity of the cotton exported from Calcutta does not come from the North-Western Provinces at all; and 2*ndly*, there are no means of ascertaining how much of the crops of the previous years may have remained

unsold and may come into the market, or how much of the current year's crop may be retained by the growers for home consumption.

Customs.

Customs' collections.

115. The gross collections in the Customs' Department in 1866-67 amounted to Rs. 1,12,36,705, as compared with Rs. 1,14,10,366 during the previous year. The year under report, however, consisted of only eleven months, in consequence of the late change in the termination of the Official year; and, if the receipts for the month of April last be added, it is found that there is an increase over the previous twelve months of more than 10½ lakhs.

116. Even if only eleven months are taken into account, the importations of and the receipts from salt alone have exceeded those for the preceding twelve months—the falling off having been in the exports of sugar, attributable to short crops.

Importation of salt and export of sugar.

117. Nearly 35,50,000 maunds of salt have been imported across the Customs' Line during the year, the duty on which exceeded Rs. 1,00,43,000. Similarly, Rs. 11,57,000 were paid as duty upon 18,83,000 maunds of sugar exported during the same period.

There have been none of the rapid fluctuations of trade observable in former years, and there has been a steady increase in receipts during each month of the year.

Customs—Ajmere.

118. The collections received on account of Customs in the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts amount to Rs. 1,10,108, showing a slight improvement as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Administration of Act XXXI. of 1861.

119. The revenue of the Department for the Administration of Act XXXI. of 1861 has again decreased by nearly Rs. 26,500. The artificial production of saltpetre in England on a large scale and at low prices has nearly ruined the Indian saltpetre trade, and sufficiently accounts for this falling off in receipts.

120. The great increase in the receipts from salt crossing the Customs' Line is a satisfactory and convincing proof that this Department, both in these Provinces and in Oudh, has rendered most efficient aid to the Customs' establishments by checking the manufacture of illicit salt. There is no doubt of the fact that good marketable salt can be manufactured in many districts in these Provinces; and equally little that, if the vigilance of this Department were relaxed, the supply of such manufactured article would rapidly increase, to the great detriment of our Customs' Revenue.

Stamps.

Stamp Revenue.

121. The gross receipts on account of Stamp Revenue for the eleven months of the Financial year ending on 31st March amounted to Rs. 24,39,292, which, as compared with the corresponding eleven months of the previous year, shew an increase of Rs. 1,05,676.

The chief increase has been under the head of "Judicial Stamps." The sale of bills of exchange or hoondee stamps has decreased, owing partly to the monetary crisis which occurred in the middle of 1866, and partly to the use of currency notes for remittances, and a change of practice in the Punjab of allowing discount to purchasers.

The number of non-official stamp-vendors has increased from 978 to 996.

Stamping Press at Allahabad.

122. The receipts from the Stamping Press have diminished by nearly two-thirds. The falling-off is attributed to the stagna-

tion of commercial activity, which is exemplified by the fact that 18,647 fewer commercial and banking forms were brought to be stamped in 1866-67 than in 1865-66, and the difference in these forms affected the receipts by more than Rs. 5,000.

Excise.

Excise Revenue.

123. Last year there was a diminution in the Excise Revenue, attributable to scarcity in the eastern districts. An improvement is, however, observable in the present returns. Comparing the eleven months of the year under report with the corresponding period in 1865-66, there is shown an increase in the gross receipts of Rs. 1,18,523. The total net receipts for eleven months amounted to Rs. 15,80,157.

License Tax.

Act XXI. of 1867.

124. The Act for the licensing of professions and trades was passed by the Legislature in March last, and came into operation on the 1st May, 1867.

The working of the Act in these Provinces has been entrusted, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, to the Collectors of districts, aided by their Deputy Collectors, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, and all qualified Assistant Collectors. The preparation of lists of persons considered liable to take out licenses, and the collection of data for determining their actual incomes, were entrusted in the first instance to the Tehseeldars, or Sub-Collectors of Land Revenue, who, from their position and great local knowledge, were considered specially qualified for the duty.

License Tax collections.

125. The License Tax collections up to the 31st July have slightly exceeded Rs. 2,50,000. It is estimated that the receipts for the whole year from this source will not be more than Rs. 16,00,000.

The working of the Act has proceeded quietly and efficiently, but it is very unpopular.

Total Revenue.

126. The following memo. shews the Revenues of these Provinces as actually collected, and as compared with the previous year. As a rule, the figures are for the Official year, unless where otherwise noted. As, however, the Official year 1866-67 consisted of only eleven months, a deduction of one-twelfth has been made in the collections on account of Customs, Stamps, and Excise, for the purposes of correct comparison. No such deduction has, however, been made in the Land Revenue collections, as no portion of the annual demand falls due in the month of April, nor in the receipts on account of Registration, which are for the calendar year :—

	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—Current, ...	3,84,93,144	3,85,89,256
Land Revenue—Outstanding Balances, ...	4,34,962	2,39,074
Excise, ...	16,10,576	16,62,218
Stamps, ...	22,23,354	23,56,143
Customs, ...	99,61,636	1,12,36,705
Customs under Act XXXI. of 1861, ...	1,03,715	79,470
Registration, 1865 and 1866, ...	1,65,647	2,48,468
Total, ...	5,29,93,034	5,44,11,334

SECTION VI.

Education.

Departmental officers.

127. There has been no change in the controlling agency of the Educational Department during the past year. It has consisted, as hitherto, of—

1 Director,
5 Inspectors,
3 Assistant Inspectors,
30 Deputy Inspectors, and
67 Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

The experiment introduced in 1864-65 of reducing the number of the Sub-Deputy Inspectors, and increasing their salaries, has worked well, and is attracting a better class of men to fill those appointments.

Appointment of Local Educational Committees.

128. It has been considered very desirable to enlist the sympathies and obtain the co-operation of the resident native landowners and gentry in the cause of education by giving them a share in the management and supervision of Local Government Schools. With this end in view, Local Educational Committees, composed of influential members of the community, both official and non-official, have been formed in each district for the purpose of exercising, under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, supervising functions over Government Schools, and co-operating generally in the promotion of education. It is hoped that this arrangement will eventually give a considerable impetus to the cause of education, and especially of vernacular education, in these Provinces.

129. The expenditure on the Controlling Agency, as also upon "Instruction," is shewn below.

Expenditure.

Charges.	Imperial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction, ...	35,906	
Inspection, ...	1,42,393	
Instruction, ...	5,95,710	4,57,286
Total, ...	7,74,009	4,57,286

School buildings.

130. An important item under the Imperial charges for "Instruction" is the sum spent on school accommodation. It amounted during the year to nearly Rs. 60,000. The expenditure for the past three years under this head has had great influence for good on the character of the schools: it has paved the way for the establishment of a better class of schools at the head-quarters of districts, and in not a few cases the building of a good new school-house has led to the reform or renovation of the school itself.

Colleges.

131. The annexed table shews the statistics of the Colleges of the North-Western Provinces. The three "General" Colleges are those of Agra, Bareilly, and Benares; and the "Special" Institutions are the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, and the Medical School at Agra.

	General.	Special.
Number of Colleges, ...	3	2
" on Rolls, ...	201	247
Average daily attendance, ...	174·2	231·47
Expense, ... Imperial, ...	Rs. 60,509 2 7	Rs. 79,162 5 11
Expense, ... Local, ...	" 7,870 12 7	

Calcutta University Examinations.

132. The following comparative table shews the result of the Calcutta University Examinations for the past two years, in so far as the candidates from the three General Colleges are concerned; the results for the year under review are not equal to those of 1865-66, but the general average

of passed candidates, as compared with those who fail, is 66 per cent. in these Provinces, while of the whole number of candidates examined at Calcutta, 34 per cent. only passed, more than half of whom were in the 3rd Division.

Year.	Examinations.	No. of Candidates.	Passed.	Passed, 1st Class.
1865-66,	1st in Arts, ...	11	9	
	B. A., ...	3	3	
1866-67,	1st in Arts, ...	9	6	1
	B. A., ...	3	2	

The Benares College carries off the palm for general success, but the most distinguished student came from the Agra College. The average attendance at all the Colleges has been good, varying from 90 per cent. at Benares to 95 per cent. at Agra and Bareilly.

The Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments of the Benares College have shewn progress during the year, and several of the teachers have been employed in useful literary work. A monthly journal of Sanskrit Literature has been started, and promises to be successful.

Schools.

133. The expenditure and attendance at the Government Schools in these provinces are shewn below :—

Description.	No.	No. on Rolls, 1866-67.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Imperial.	Expenditure. Local.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Higher Class, ...	5	1,781·	1,648·76	1,17,197 9 4	13,510 9 10
Middle do., ...	2	348·	316·	4,431 3 8	1,664 7 1
Lower do.—					
Tahsili, ...	265	21,475·88	17,929·36	43,331 15 2	28,162 0 3
Halqabandi,...	3,202	1,00,751·	84,103·65	26,900 10 3	2,08,149 5 0
Female Schools,	479	8,981·	8,105·09	24,162 3 6	6,169 9 9
Normal „ ...	8	423·9	385·97	35,251 14 8	4,759 15 3
Total, ...	3,961	1,33,760·78	1,12,488·83	2,51,275 8 7	2,62,415 15 2

The five schools of the higher class educate up to the standard of matriculation in the Calcutta University. The number of candidates from each for the Entrance Examination of 1866, with the proportion who passed, is shewn in the following table :—

Names.	Number of Candidates.	Passed.			Total passed.	Failed in			
		1st Division.	2nd Division,	3rd Division.		English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Agra Collegiate School Department, ...	10	1	4	1	6	4	...	1	1
Bareilly Ditto, ...	11	...	2	1	3	7	...	1	5
Benares Ditto, ...	23	...	5	10	15	5	2	2	4
Ajmere Ditto, ...	5	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...
Etawah Schools, ...	8	...	3	2	5	2	...	...	2
Total, ...	57	1	18	15	34	18	2	4	12

It will be seen that 59 per cent. of the candidates sent up from these Provinces passed, whereas only 49 per cent. of the whole number examined succeeded in passing.

Schools of the Middle Class.

134. The Middle Class Schools—or those in which English is taught, but which cannot as yet educate up to the standard of matriculation—are at present but two in number. There are, however, 83 other schools, which are entirely under the control of the Educational Department; but in consequence of being set on foot and partly supported by private subscriptions, they are treated as Aided Schools, and are classed under this heading. Last year there were only 47 of these schools: the present increase is therefore very satisfactory.

Lower Class Schools.

135. In regard to the Schools of the Lower Class, the Tehseelee Schools are two more in number, and the average attendance is

450 better, than in 1865-66. There are also nearly 900 additional Hulkabundee Schools, and in these the average attendance is 2,803 more than in the previous year. Fair progress on the whole is shown to have been made in these schools.

Female education.

136. Female education has made satisfactory progress in the 2nd and 3rd Major Circles, more especially in the former. In the 1st Circle there has been a falling off both in the number of schools and of pupils, the cause of which is not explained by the late Officiating Inspector; but it is hoped that improvement will be shown next year.

137. In Ajmere and Kumaon, where at present female education is most backward, something has been done during the year. Mr. Goulding has established a class of ten widows at Pokur, who will, it is hoped, after sufficient training, become the schoolmistresses of the ten Girls' Schools lately sanctioned for Ajmere. There are also at present ten Girls' Schools in the Gurhwal District, at which about 120 girls are receiving instruction.

Normal Schools.

138. The Normal Schools have not made so much progress as might have been desired. There is a difficulty in getting schoolmasters, almost all of whom are married men, to leave their homes and families for the sake of attending a Normal School. A good many certificates of proficiency have, however, been gained during the year, and the success of those by whom they have been obtained will no doubt encourage others hereafter to come forward.

Female Normal Schools.

139. The Female Normal Schools at Agra and Futtehpore are reported as having worked quietly and well. It is proposed to move the latter school to Benares, with a view to extend its operations.

Private Schools under Inspection.

140. Details of the Private Schools under inspection are given below. The expenditure during the previous year was—Imperial, Rs. 1,26,628; Local, Rs. 4,07,850.

Description.	Number.	Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expense. Imperial.			Expense. Local.		
Colleges, .. Schools, Higher Class,	4	1,275	1,100	18,455	4	0	43,852	11	5
Ditto, Middle Ditto, ...	121	11,456	9,534	85,548	0	7	92,714	11	4
Ditto, Lower (Aided),	47	3,269	2,574	14,883	0	0	16,012	5	11
Ditto, Ditto (Unaided),	5,071	58,168	51,391	1,142	4	2	2,38,848	8	9
Female Schools, ...	68	2,239	1,922	14,465	0	0	18,119	15	3
Normal Do., ...	2	87	77	2,475	0	0	6,658	3	10
Total, ...	5,313	76,494	66,598	1,36,968	8	9	4,16,206	8	6

Excluding special grants to Private Schools, there were 80 Aided Boys' Schools, which received monthly grants aggregating Rs. 8,155. There were also 16 Girls' Schools, receiving Rs. 1,315; and two Normal Schools, which received Rs. 225 monthly as grants-in-aid. The state of the Aided Schools has been almost universally one of sound progress and improvement.

Scholarships.

141. The allotment of scholarships for the present, as contrasted with the past year, is shown in the following table:—

	1866.	1867.
Agra College, ...	1,788	3,264
Bareilly Do., ...	3,564	2,568
Benares Do., ...	4,512	5,532
Ditto, Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department, ...	2,664	2,616
Ajmere Schools, ...	1,368	1,212
Etawah Do., ...	480	528
Aided Colleges, ...	1,008	624
Special prizes,...	151	209
Total, ...	15,535	16,553

The awards are made entirely on the percentage of marks gained in an examination conducted at each college and school. The amount gained by each institution is therefore to some extent an index to the comparative success of its tuition.

Employment of natives in the Government Service.

142. Of the whole number of natives employed for the first time by Government in 1866 on salaries of Rs. 10 and upwards, 66 per cent. were educated at Government or Aided Schools.

Study of the English language and literature.

143. The following table shows the extent to which the study of English has progressed in these Provinces during the year, in so far as the Government Schools and Aided Private and Anglo-Vernacular Schools are concerned. An increase of nearly 3,600 students of English is observed.

144. The increased desire for a knowledge of English has no doubt been stimulated, not only by the prospect of Government employment, but by the increasing number of Europeans in the army and on the railway who cannot communicate with the people in their own language, and by the institution of the High Court and the prospect of a more extended use of English at its Bar. On the whole, however, it may be accepted, like the desire for female education, as an encouraging sign of the general progress of the people.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Students of English.	No. who Matriculated, C. U.
1865-66, ...	122	9,757	34
1866-67, ...	184	13,355	35

Educational books.

Forty-three editions of educational works, comprising 1,37,702 copies, were published by the Government Press, on account of the Educational Department, at a total cost of Rs. 17,011, or not quite two annas for each copy. The book sales for eleven months amounted to 1,62,609 copies of works, the value of which was Rs. 23,170, as compared with a sale of 1,97,230, valued at Rs. 27,782, during the preceding twelve months.

General progress of education.

145. The following extract from the Report of the Director of Public Instruction shews accurately, though briefly, the progress of education in these Provinces during the year :—

"143.—I feel justified, after a careful review of events and "facts, in regarding the year under review as not only one of "progress, but of preparation for considerable future advance-"ment. Among the upper institutions, the success of the Be-"nares College and the Ajmere Collegiate School—standing, "as it were, on the extremes in point of intellectual and social "advancement of the provinces—is most satisfactory. Middle "Class Schools, which have been created by the desire of learn-"ing English generally expressed, have been well attended, "and show signs of being permanently useful, especially "at *sadr* stations, where they will in future assume the status "and character of Zillah Schools. Schools of the Lower Class "have maintained their influence, and there is no falling off "in attendance, or any diminution in vigour. Female "Schools have done well upon the whole, and present an en-"couraging prospect of creating positive good, however small "may be the area to which financial considerations neces-"sarily restrict them. And lastly, the hope of creating "more local and personal interest in the schools generally "has dawned in the establishment of a system of District "Committees."

SECTION VII.

Public Works.

146. The following large works connected with accommodation for troops were in progress during the year :—

147. *New Barracks at Pokree.*—The operations at Pokree have consisted in collection of materials, constructing tanks for storage of water for the works, and in hutting two companies of Sappers employed at the station from June to October, 1866. Accurate contours of the building sites have been taken, and the fair project for the buildings is now being prepared.

148. *New Barracks at Allahabad.*—The close of the Official year 1865-66 saw the foundations and plinth of sixteen double-storied half-company barracks nearly completed. Operations have during 1866-67 been confined to these buildings, and to eight single-storied barracks for married men. Two-thirds of the superstructures of the upper story of twelve of the former may be considered as finished, and one-third of the same portion of the remaining four. The roofing-beams of the upper verandahs have been placed in position on six double-storied barracks, and the pent roofing of the main wards commenced in three others.

The whole of the married barracks may be taken as completed to an average height of 10 feet.

149. *Completing Echellon Barracks at Cawnpore.*—Rs. 1,20,000 were spent on this work during the year. Barracks Nos. 6 and 7 were nearly completed, and the brick-work of No. 10 was almost finished.

150. *Double-storied Barracks for Artillery at Agra.*—This building was only commenced late in October, 1866. The

work has made very fair progress, and will probably be completed in November, 1867.

151. *New Barracks at Morar.*—A barrack for 18 families of the Artillery, with out-offices attached, was completed, with the exception of some whitewashing and doors.

The foundation and plinth of a double-storied barrack for a heavy battery of Artillery were completed.

Three barracks for married men—*viz.*, one for the Artillery and two for the Infantry—each to accommodate 15 families, were completed, with the exception of the roof of No. 2 Barrack in the Infantry Lines.

152. *New Barracks in the Fortress of Gwalior.*—Three barracks for married men, each accommodating 10 families, were completed in December, 1866.

Four double-storied half-company barracks for Infantry were commenced in October, 1866, and at the close of the year it may be considered that two-thirds of the superstructure of the lower stories were completed. A double-storied barrack for the Garrison Battery was commenced.

153. *New Cantonment at Nowgong.*—Operations were confined to the collection of materials, on which Rs. 1,82,936 were expended during the year. Final orders as to the size of the Infantry Lines were received in March, 1867, and the construction of the buildings will now be taken in hand.

154. The following Civil works are of importance :—

Public Offices, Allahabad.—Block No. 1 has not been advanced much during the year, but the recent receipt of iron-work necessary for it from England will allow of the upper story being proceeded with.

Block No. 2 has considerably advanced. The requisite iron-work has been by degrees received from Roorkee, and the

inner superstructure of the upper story is about one-third finished. The stone columns (164 in number), which are to be surmounted by a stone Doric entablature, have been erected, and the architraves are for the most part placed in position.

Block No. 3 is being gradually advanced, and has been raised throughout to a height of 15 feet. The iron-work for this building has been despatched from England.

Very little progress has been made with Block No. 4, work for the greater part of the year not having been prosecuted on it ; but as the iron-work for it also has left England, it is now more vigorously pushed on.

155. *Memorial Church, Cawnpore.*—No progress worth noting has been effected during the past year, chiefly in consequence of the want of a qualified assistant to superintend the work, the Executive Engineer's hands being otherwise full. Materials have, however, now been collected in considerable quantities, and the work will soon be resumed.

156. *Jails.*—New Central Prisons were in course of construction during the year at Benares, Allahabad, Futtehgurh, Bareilly, and Agra. The progress was on the whole satisfatory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

157. *New Road to Pokri Cantonment.*—The work on the first 36 miles, from Saharunpore to Kora Rao, consists merely in improvement and adaptation of a district unmetalled road. Beyond that point the line enters the Sub-Himalayan range, and from Kora Rao to Kalsi, a distance of 22 miles, an entirely new road is required through the Sewaliks and Dehra Doon. The portion in the Sewaliks presents some difficulties, owing to the abrupt nature of these hills and the frequent occurrence of torrents ; through the Doon the road will be of easy construction. The remaining portion, from Kalsi to Chuckrata, about 24 miles in length, will be a hill road, with a ruling gradient of 1 in 25. The features of the country permit of the

line being taken out very favorably. Permission has been given, pending the completion of the detailed estimates, to open out a foot-path along this portion of the line, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mile. The total expenditure on the whole road during the year was Rs. 10,245.

158. *Rohilkund Trunk Road.*—The earth-work of the branches from Kuttra and Jellalabad respectively to Shahjehanpore was in progress; the collection of metal for the portion of road between the Sunka River and Rampore was commenced, and the construction of metalled roads across the sands of the Ganges at Ghurmuktesur and Futtehgurh were put in hand during the year, in addition to many other minor works. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 36,446.

159. *Road from Roorkee to Dehra.*—The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 40,514. The principal work consisted of the completion of a bridge of nine arches of 35 feet span over the Kundour River; re-erecting the iron girder bridge in the Loondihara Pass, metalling the road through the Mohund Pass, and completing the tunnel in the Mohund Pass. A landslip occurred, which overthrew one of the wings of the tunnel. It was determined not to restore it, but to reduce the cutting on that side to an easy slope. The work was at first executed in open cutting, but this had to be abandoned, owing to the treacherous nature of the soil, and tunnelling was latterly necessary. The work was successfully completed, without any accident.

160. *Agra and Bombay Road.*—The whole of the portion of this line of road which is under control of the Government of the North-Western Provinces is now open, and the only remaining works are those necessary to prevent interruption to traffic in wet weather on the newest portion—*viz.*, from Goonah to Beorah—and the usual annual repairs on the finished portions. One bridge of ten spans of 37 feet each, and another of five spans of 35 feet each, were in progress during the year.

The question of the construction of a fair-weather causeway over the great Parbutty River was under consideration, and the construction of a small portion as an experiment was sanctioned.

The gross expenditure on the road was Rs. 1,64,655.

161. *Bundelkund Roads.*—These also progressed satisfactorily during the year. The raising of the Banda and Saugor Road was completed, the collection of metal commenced, and a large number of culverts and minor bridges constructed. The earth-work of the Chutturpore and Dessan Road was completed, with some trifling exceptions, and the masonry works for a length of 28 miles were finished, with the exception of parapets and pointing.

The expenditure on these roads during the year was Rs. 1,29,457.

162. The expenditure of the Department during the year may be thus approximately stated:—

	Rs.	Rs.
ORIGINAL WORKS.—		
Military, ...	17,75,752	
Civil Buildings, ...	7,63,386	
Agricultural, ...	2,97,334	
Communications, ...	7,83,214	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	32,106	
		36,51,792
REPAIRS.—		
Military, ...	4,13,272	
Civil Buildings, ...	1,29,268	
Agricultural, ...	4,74,683	
Communications, ...	9,29,831	
Public Improvements, ...	8,614	
		19,55,668
ESTABLISHMENT, ...		13,75,729
TOOLS AND PLANT, ...		61,775
Total, Rs., ...		70,44,964

SECTION VIII.

Railways.

Control of whole line vested in Bengal and Punjab Governments.

163. The control of the lines of railway in these Provinces having been vested in the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, and the appointment of Consulting Engineer to the Government, North-Western Provinces, having been abolished, the operations and results of the year will doubtless be described in the Annual Reports of the above-named Governments.

SECTION IX.

Agricultural and Industrial.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

164. The Ganges Canal may still be considered to consist of 653 miles of main canal, and 2,968 miles of rajbuhas, or distributing channels. The Budget allotment of 1866-67 for rajbuhas was devoted almost entirely to remodeling and improving existing lines. A few new ones were commenced, but had not been completed at the end of the year. The canal is divided into seven executive charges.

165. The gross income for the year is Rs. 15,25,000. That of the preceding year was Rs. 13,64,504, on which, therefore, there is an increase of Rs. 1,60,496, or 11¾ per cent. The increase in the *Khureef* may be fairly attributed to increased confidence in the canal, and to increased prosperity on the part of cultivators. Sugar-cane irrigation fell from 58,417 acres in 1865-66 to 46,313 acres in 1866-67, but the decrease is due to causes unconnected with the canal. Cotton increased from 10,496 acres to 15,430 acres, indigo from 47,714 acres to 70,474 acres, and rice from 23,134 acres to 29,044 acres. The increase in the *Rubbee* is due principally to the deficiency of rain during the past cold season, and would have been much greater had not the supply in the river Ganges fallen considerably short of the requirements of the canal. Of the gross income, Rs. 14,07,107, or 92¼ per cent. was derived from water-rate, and the balance—Rs. 1,18,261, or 7¾ per cent.—from miscellaneous sources.

166. The area irrigated was 633,774 acres—*viz.*, 181,659 acres in the *Khureef*, and 498,428 acres in the *Rubbee;* in both 46,313 acres of sugar-cane are included.

167. The average discharge of the canal at Roorkee was 3,990 cubic feet per second during the *Khureef*, and 3,839

cubic feet during the *Rubbee*. The area irrigated per cubic foot per second of *Khureef* supply was 45·53 acres, and in the *Rubbee* 129·80, or 175·33 acres for the year. The water-rate amounted to Rs. 14,07,107, or Rs. 359·50 per cubic foot per second of average available supply, and the water-rate per acre averaged Rs. 2·22 for the year.

168. The whole available visible stream of the Ganges was turned into the canal at Hurdwar from November to March; and, but for the skill and exertions of Captain Forbes, much difficulty would have been experienced in maintaining the supply required for irrigation. The canal was closed for repairs for a month from the 15th August, after running continuously for two years. The result of the inspection was very satisfactory. The works were found to be in a much better condition than was generally supposed. The necessary repairs were thoroughly executed, at a cost of Rs. 58,928.

169. During the year Rs. 1,74,760 were spent on *Original Works*, the most important of which are:—*Northern Division.*—Khadir Drainage Works Rs. 7,722; alteration to Myapoor Dam, Rs. 2,115. *Meerut Division.*—Janee Khoord Escape, Rs 7,000; Canal boundary-ditch, Rs. 4,048; Rajbuha Chokees, Rs. 11,641; remodeling Salawur right rajbuha, Rs. 3103; siphon drains, Rs. 5,042; Teouree and Jashur minor rajbuhas Rs. 2,825. *Etawah Division.*—Rs. 38,190 on rajbuhas. *Futtehgurh Branch.*—Completion of bridge approaches, Rs. 3,088; completion of Kethore rajbuha, Rs. 12,546. *Boolundshuhur Branch.*—Construction of Salarpoor bridge, on Main Branch, Rs. 3,165; on Right Sub-Branch, Rs. 25,261; on Left Sub-Branch, Rs. 20,800; four bridges on Kuldah rajbuha, Rs. 2,137. The earth-work of the Right Sub-Branch has been completed to the 43rd mile, and the masonry works to the 17th mile. On the Left Sub-Branch all the bridges but one have been completed from its head to the crossing of the East Indian Railway, beyond which it is not proposed at present to extend the channel.

170. On *Repairs* and *Maintenance* Rs. 6,97,197 were expended, as follows:—*Northern Division.*—Rs. 29,481 on the head bunds; Rs. 4,111 on dams and regulators; Rs. 15,586 on rivers and torrents; current repairs of main canal works, Rs. 66,585; special repairs during closure in August, Rs. 58,928; Hurdwar Fair, Rs. 16,412; rajbuhas, Rs. 2,07,146; Establishment and Contingencies, Rs. 2,98,948. The cost of maintenance (excluding direction) may be taken at Rs. 178·1 per cubic foot per second of average supply passing Roorkee bridge; Rs. 1,068·44 per mile of main channel; Re. 1·09 per acre irrigated, and Re. 0·46 per rupee of gross income for the year. The cost of rajbuha maintenance amounted to Rs. 69 per mile of rajbuha channel.

171. *Plantations.*—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 25,385. The number of trees alive on 31st March, 1867, was 13,62,000, of which number 1,64,000 were seedlings in nurseries. A special grant of Rs. 6,500 was allotted to the Meerut Division, and the Executive Engineer had more than 600 acres of canal banks sown with forest seeds. The rainy season beginning late and ending early, the seeds germinated only where artificial irrigation was attainable. However, a sufficient number of seedlings have been preserved to admit of extensive planting.

172. *Navigation.*—The income for the year (which is included in the gross revenue of the canal) was Rs. 40,419, being very nearly double that of the previous year. The Orissa famine created a considerable down traffic in grain, of which it is estimated about 8,000 tons must have passed down the canal during the last nine months of the year. Rafting also is again on the increase.

173. *Ganges Khadir Drainage Works.*—The drainage operations have been most successful. The outfall of the Solanee river, the source of all the mischief, has been greatly improved: its floods have been controlled, and are employed in silting up swamps, instead of devastating the Khadir lands; an

drainage cuts have been dug for the relief of marshy lands in the upper portion of the valley, with the most marked success. 1,150 acres have been drained, and nearly 1,300 acres have been reclaimed by "warping" from swamps where formerly water stood to a depth of between 3 and 6 feet. Rs. 20,000 were originally sanctioned, Rs. 21,000 have been expended, and it is estimated that Rs. 6,000 more will be required to complete this good work.

174. *Remodeling.*—The progress made was as follows:—14,138,246 cubic feet earth-work and 336,965 square feet dressing banks were executed, at a cost of Rs. 42,220. On collection of materials Rs. 1,16,033 were expended, as follows:—

Northern Division,	...	...	Rs.	31,921
Meerut, ,,	...	...	,,	77,500
Allygurh, ,,	...	...	,,	3,424
Cawnpore, ,,	...	...	,,	3,188

And the following quantities of material were brought on stock—*viz.*, bricks, 8,031,900 in number; and block kunkur 219,816; small kunkur, 584,475; Delhi stone, 11,390 cubic feet. Mr. Kelly again examined the Lower Himalayas, but did not succeed in finding stone fit for hydraulic works, although a reward of Rs. 200 was offered to any one who would find a quarry. Several experienced mistrees aided in the search. Experiments made on the stone used in the old buildings at Hurdwar proved it to be of exactly the same quality as that obtained in the Sewalik Range close to the town of Hurdwar—*i. e.*, fit for buildings not exposed to friction when wet, but quite unfit for works below the water-line of the canal.

175. *Ganges Canal Survey Establishment.*—The Superintendent, Mr. Dodsworth, was prevented by dangerous illness

from taking the field during the past season. During November, the survey parties, under Mr. Hunt, Supervisor, were employed in leveling the country between the Hindun and East Kalee Nuddee, from the 57th to the 162nd mile of the canal. This work closed on 5th December, when 459 miles of leveling had been finished. The establishment was then placed under Captain Jeffreys, to collect data for the remodeling of the Cawnpore Terminal Branch of the canal. The existing level charts were carefully completed and all details of drainage were filled in, so that the proper alignment of the distributing channels might be placed beyond a doubt; 307 miles of new rajbuhas were marked out and leveled; and the drainage of 569 square miles of country was surveyed with the plane-table.

176. *Hindun-Jumna Canal.*—Messrs. Anderson and Mossop were deputed to draw up a project for the proposed canal from the Jumna and Hindun rivers. They have obtained the following data:—A detailed survey, with cross-sections and levels, along the *khadir* of the Jumna from Delhi to the confluence of the Hindun. Two longitudinal and twenty cross-sections of the country on the right (west) bank of the Jumna from Okla (about 6 miles below Delhi, and the proposed head of new canal) to Futtehabad (21 miles south of Agra). Longitudinal and cross levels of the country on left (east) bank of Jumna, for a canal to extend irrigation, and, on occasion, to supplement the supply of the Ganges Canal, 885 miles were traversed and leveled, and a detailed survey executed of 54 square miles.

ROORKEE WORKSHOPS.

177. The gross income for the past official year (eleven months) was Rs. 1,19,390, and the expenditure Rs. 59,190, leaving a net profit of Rs. 60,199 on the eleven months' operations, or 6·887 per cent. per annum on the capital at the opening of the year. The capital amounted to Rs. 9,53,544,

and was increased during the year by Rs. 1,54,826, as follows :—

Value of London stores received,	...	Rs. 93,245
,, Sundry items,	... ...	,, 2,468
Profit for year @ 5 per cent.,	... ...	,, 43,704
Surplus profit,	... ...	,, 10,648
Difference between cash received from and paid to Government,	... ...	,, 4,761
Making the total capital ...		Rs. 11,08,371

178. The orders received during the year amounted to Rs. 2,46,912, against Rs. 3,30,167 in 1865-66; the value of work executed amounted to Rs. 3,28,818, against Rs. 2,80,523 in the previous year. More orders might have been taken, but it was not considered advisable to accept them in excess of the working power of the shops. Finished work was despatched during the year to the value of Rs. 3,42,921, against Rs. 2,16,082 in the previous year; and at the close of the year work remained in hand of the value of Rs. 1,96,781, against Rs. 2,10,885 in 1865-66.

179. As the value of work in hand at close of 1865-66 has been stated at ... ... Rs. 2,10,885

And value of orders received during 1866-67 at ... ... ,, 2,46,912

Total, 4,57,797

While the value of work executed during 1866-67 was ... ... Rs. 3,42,921

And value of work in hand at close of the year was ... ... ,, 1,96,781

Total, ... ,, 5,39,702

It might at the first sight appear that the difference, Rs. 81,905, is expenditure incurred on work executed in excess of orders received; but in order to complete orders on hand

on 1st April, 1867, work of the value of Rs. 1,37,000 still remained to be done, or about four months' work, calculating at the same rate of execution as for the past eleven months.

180. Bills for work done were issued to the value of Rs. 2,81,982 during 1866-67, against Rs. 1,74,545 in 1865-66; whilst the realisations in 1866-67 amounted to Rs. 2,16,150, against Rs. 1,15,989 during the previous year.

181. The credit orders received from Government amounted to Rs. 2,47,000, against Rs. 1,92,000 in 1865-66; and the shop receipts paid into the Treasury amounted to Rs. 2,42,239, against Rs. 3,77,380 during the previous year.

182. The difficulties in the way of procuring fuel have disappeared since the transfer to the Workshops of a portion of the Chandee Forest, from which supplies are now drawn.

183. This completes the 1*st Circle of Irrigation Works*, of which Major Brownlow, R.E. (transferred from the 2nd Circle), took charge on the 1st May, 1866.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

184. This canal constitutes a single executive charge, and is 130 miles long, with 596 miles of rajbuha.

185. The gross income for the year is (the largest yet known) Rs. 5,57,430; that of the preceding year (1865-66) was Rs. 4,45,252, on which, therefore, there is an increase of 25 per cent., due chiefly to the favorable nature of the *Rubbee* season, but partly to general improvement, and also to the cultivators having apparently now got over the check to irrigation caused last year by the introduction of the enhanced water-rates from the 1st May, 1865. There has been no change of rates since last year.

186. The average discharge of the canal is calculated at 1,092 cubic feet per second during the *Khureef* crop, and at 1,044

during the *Rubbee*; the areas irrigated being 82,137 acres and 157,398 acres respectively. The corresponding irrigating duty per cubic foot per second of discharge is therefore 75 acres for the *Khureef*, 151 acres for the *Rubbee*, and 226 acres for the year.

187. During the year, Rs. 56,353 were expended on *Original Works*, the principal of which were as follows:—Rs. 5,178 an Kalawala Bund, finished; Rs. 1,029 on Shamlee new bridge, begun during closure of canal; Rs. 1,462 on Yarpoor mills, well in hand; Rs. 17,491 on Kirthul drain, nearly finished; Rs. 10,479 on Bhynswal fall, progressing favorably; Rs. 139 on Bunnut new bridge, begun during closure; Rs. 1,253 on strengthening banks at Budhhay; Rs. 659 on Chokee out-houses; Rs. 3,563 on Yarpoor rajbuha extension; Rs. 1,094 on Olera escape, begun during closure; and Rs. 17,491 on Bidowlee rajbuha, to be repaid by the proprietor of the Baoreea villages.

188. Rs. 46,480 were spent on *Repairs*, which are thus classed:—*Periodical* repairs, Rs. 23,267; *occasional* repairs, Rs. 6,701; *special* repairs, Rs. 898; and *petty* repairs, 15,614. The principal items under occasional repairs are head works, on which Rs. 3,035 were spent, and Nyashuhr weir, which cost Rs. 1,057.

189. The expenditure on *Plantations* was Rs. 2,601; and on the 31st March, 1867, there were 242,275 trees alive, of which 142,360 were on canal banks, 91,114 on rajbuhas, and 9,101 on separate plantations. There were, besides, 28,948 seedlings in nurseries.

DOON CANALS.

190. These comprise five small canals in the Dehra Doon, aggregating 57 miles in length, and 10 miles of rajbuha. The Hurdwar and Dehra road is included in the charge.

191. The gross income for the year is Rs. 34,889; that for the preceding year was Rs. 28,955: the increase is there-

fore 20½ per cent. This is due to the enhancement of water-rates, which took place from the 1st November, 1865. Only one crop (the *Rubbee*) of last year was assessed at the new rates, and the cultivators held back from taking water for that crop ; but now they have, with a few exceptions, come forward again. The check is still slightly apparent in the *Khureef* crop.

192. The average aggregate discharge of the Doon canals is calculated at 150 cubic feet per second during the *Khureef* of the year under review, and 128 cubic feet per second during the *Rubbee*—the areas irrigated being 3,577 acres and 7,047 acres respectively. The corresponding duty per cubic foot per second of discharge is therefore 24 acres for the *Khureef*, 55 acres for the *Rubbee*, and 79 acres for the year.

193. The only irrigation *Original Work* on which money was expended during the year was the Dakra tank : Rs. 804 were spent. The tank is nearly finished.

194. On *Repairs*, Rs. 7,471 were spent, as follows :—

Rs. 1,060 on the Beejapoor canal ; Rs. 1,494 on the Rajpoor canal ; Rs. 1,949 on the Kuttur Putthur canal ; Rs. 821 on the Kullunga Canal ; and Rs. 2,147 on the Jakhun Canal.

195. Rs. 1,112 were spent in completing the bridge over a branch of the Sooswa torrent, on the Hurdwar and Dehra road, and Rs. 1,469 on the repair of the road.

196. Rs. 127 were spent on *Plantations*. There were 7,697 trees alive on the 31st March, 1867, of which 4,523 were on the Beejapoor canal, 2,293 on the Rajpoor, 530 on the Kuttur Putthur, and 351 on the Kullunga canal.

ROHILKUND CANALS.

197. These consist of the East Bygool group of water-courses, 108 miles in length ; the Kitcha-Dhora group, 32 miles ; the Paha group, 13 miles ; and the unfinished Kylas canal.

198. The gross revenue for the year is Rs. 40,200; that for last year was only Rs. 26,600: the increase, therefore, is 51 per cent. The largest amount of revenue yet realized was Rs. 42,173 in 1864-65.

199. During the year Rs. 10,153 were spent on *Repairs*, the principal items being Rs. 2,040 on the Girem dam, and Rs. 3,857 on the Choorelee dam, both on the East Bygool river.

200. Statistical information concerning the duty done by the water on these canals has not yet been obtained. It has been found very difficult to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the discharge of the numerous small streams and drainage lines whence the water is in part derived. Several observations have been made, and the Executive Engineer hopes to obtain tolerably trustworthy information in time for the next report.

201. In addition to the above, there are two other Canals — the Nugeena and the Nehtore—which are under the immediate control of the Collector of Bijnour.

202. The gross revenue from them was Rs. 2,682, that for the preceding year being Rs. 4,544. Three crops, instead of two only, were, however, included in the preceding year's returns, in order to make the intervals of time reported on coincide with those mentioned in the other canal reports. The reason given for the falling-off this year is the unusually favorable rain-fall during the *Khureef*, whereby the cultivators were for the most part rendered independent of artificial irrigation. The Nehtore canal was closed during the year, the head works being under repair, so that the returns from it were very small—Rs. 287 only. 2,241 acres were irrigated from the Nugeena canal, and 392 from the Nehtore canal, during the year.

203. Rs. 1,783 were expended on the repair of the Nehtore canal head works, which were to be finished before the rains. Rs. 242 were spent on petty repairs.

TURRAI SURVEY.

204. On this work Rs. 36,321 were expended, including Rs. 19,081 on establishment and traveling allowance. The operations of the survey have been extended over an area of 370 square miles. 890 miles have been leveled, and 300 bench-marks fixed. Sufficient information has now been obtained for the preparation of a complete project for the irrigation of the country between the Dhora and the Deoha Rivers; and the submission of the project in all September is expected.

AGRA IRRIGATION WORKS.

205. These works consist of the Futtehpoor-Seekree reservoir, and of the channels led therefrom.

206. No revenue was derived from them during the year. The escapes were left open, and no water was stored, for sanitary and other reasons, as agreed upon in consultation with the civil authorities.

207. Rs. 504 were spent on *Original Works*—half on the works for diverting the Gumbheer torrent, and half on the Mehdow drainage cut. Little progress could be made until after the *Rubbee* crops had been cut; but it was hoped both works would be finished before the setting in of the rains.

208. Rs. 2,651 were spent on *Repairs*, the principal items being:—Rs. 800 on the Futtehpoor-Seekree bund, and Rs. 498 on the Bhynsa Moree sluice. Rs. 668 were disbursed, under the head of *Contingencies*, in the settlement of old lawsuits.

209. The Executive Engineer (who has charge also of the extensive irrigation works in the Native State of Bhurtpoor, has been following the course indicated in last Report—*viz.*, endeavouring to divert the Gumbheer torrent (an affluent of the Ootunghun) into the course formerly occupied by both torrents combined, and, by means of drainage cuts, to alleviate the injury caused by the Ootunghun. He hopes eventually to

re-divert this torrent, as well as the Gumbheer, into their former common channel.

JHANSIE IRRIGATION WORKS.

210. These consist of five lakes maintained at the expense of Government through the agency of the Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie. They are the Bubeena, Kocha-Bhawur, Burwa-Sagur, Arjar, and Kuchneo Lakes, to which will now be added the Puchwara Lake, the bund of which was successfully restored, and a new escape constructed, during the year.

211. The statistical information as yet procured concerning the irrigation from these lakes is very imperfect. It appears that much of the land watered from the lakes is assessed at irrigated Land Revenue rates, and that no water-rate is levied on land so assessed. No irrigation is shown as resulting from the Arjar or Kuchneo Lakes; the Puchwara lake cannot begin to irrigate till the *Khureef* of 1867-68; and the area watered from the three remaining lakes is stated to be only 194 acres, although the irrigable area is set down at 11,500 acres. Instructions have been issued concerning the more accurate preparation of statistical information; but there can be no question of the great general benefit derived from these works.

212. Rs. 19,464 were expended on the Puchwara Lake restoration (*Original Works*) during the year, and Rs. 62 on repairs.

213. Projects for three other lakes (at Segowlee, Beejagurh, and Muggawara) are in hand; and an officer has been deputed to examine the system of irrigation in Mhairwarra, with the object of utilizing in Jhansie the experience gained in Mhairwarra and Ajmere, and of ascertaining whether the existing works in the latter province can be extended with advantage.

HUMEERPOOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

214. These works comprise the lakes at Jeitpoor and Mahoba. There is but one lake at Jeitpoor, called the Bela Tal, from which issue four water-courses aggregating seven miles in length. At Mahoba there are seven lakes, the Beejanuggur, Disraipoor, Thanah, Teekamow, Keerut Sagur, Mudun Sagur, and Kullian Sagur lakes, with twenty-five miles of water-course from them.

215. The area watered at Jeitpoor was 184, and at Mahoba 475, acres—the irrigable areas being respectively 2,172 and 2,380 acres. Rs. 1,165 represents the gross Revenue, showing an increase of 21½ per cent. over that of the preceding year.

216. The expenditure on *Repairs* was Rs. 4,016; the principal items being—Rs. 729 on the Beejanuggur watercourse No. 2; Rs. 1,759 on lengthening the bund and making a new sluice at Kullian Sagur; and Rs. 777 on the Missurbund watercourse No. 1 from the Bela Tal.

217. This completes the *2nd Circle of Irrigation Works,* the charge of which was received from Major Brownlow by Captain C. T. Stewart, R.E., on the 5th May, 1866.

218. Two statements are added—one showing the income and expenditure of rêproductive (irrigation) works, and the other the areas of the crops watered by them during the year.

D.

Statement showing Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, for the Official year 1866-67.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	A., restored; and B., wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and Expenditure during the year.					Remarks showing present condition and prospects of the works.
			Gross income received in cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	Net surplus or deficit.	
Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,19,55,759 to close of 1865-66.	Assessed 15,25,367 As yet realized, 13,57,416	2,98,948	3,98,249	10,97,788	Deficit 2,69,618 or, omitting balance due, 4,37,569	Hopeful condition.
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	B.	17,52,059	4,28,885	59,388	46,495	87,603	Surplus, 2,35,399	Satisfactory.
Doon Canals, ...	B.	5,39,204	24,818	9,394	7,599	26,960	Deficit, 9,135	Improving.
Rohilkund Canals, ...	B.	2,70,919	43,195	17,324	10,153	13,546	Deficit, 2,172	Unsatisfactory: new projects in preparation.
Agra Irrigation Works, ...	A.	2,18,397	...	3,173	1,148	10,919	Deficit, 15,240	Works closed.
Jhansie Irrigation Works. Puchwarra Lake, ...	A.	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	Just restored.
Jhansie Irrigation Works. Burwa Saugor Lake,	A.	1,707	63	55	40	85	Deficit, 117	Improving.
Jhansie Irrigation Works. Kocha Bhawur Lake,	A.	1,158	221	31	14	58	Surplus, 118	In good condition.
Jhansie Irrigation Works. Bubeena Lake, ...	A.	1,895	27	...	...	95	Deficit, 68	Ditto.
Jhansie Irrigation Works. Kuchneo Lake, ...	A.	167	...	...	8	8	Deficit, 16	Ditto.
Bijnour Canals, Nugeena Canal, ...	B.	57,843	2,395	846	455	2,892	Deficit, 1,798	Ditto.
Bijnour Canals, Nehtore Canal, ...	B.	12,122	287	202	20	606	Deficit, 541	Ditto.
Humeerpoor Irrigation Works,	A.	not known.	1,165	...	4,016	...	...	Ditto.

F.

Crops Cultivated, in acres, Actual or Approximate, during the Official year 1866-67.

Name of Work.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables and gardens.
Ganges Canal, ...	29,000	2,76,000	1,76,000	2,100	46,000	9,000	2,500	71,000	10,000	500	...	...	7,500
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	37,122	1,33,758	34,852	269	20,847	7,968	...	1,803	48	153	...	...	2,733
Doon Canals, ...	2,159	3,426	1,268	22	830	...	...	...	...	161	675	...	311
Rohilkund Canals, ...	46,183	38,090	6,255	...	5,257	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	854
Agra and Bhurtpoor Irrigation Works, ...													
Jhansie Irrigation Works, ...	47	92	53	...	1								
Bijnour Canals, Nehtore,	235	157											
Bijnour Canals, Nugeenah,	38	1,883	200	120									
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	32	57	510	...	97								
Total, ...	1,14,816	4,53,463	2,19,138	2,511	73,032	17,051	2,500	72,803	10,048	814	675	...	11,398

HYDRAULIC EXPERIMENTS.

219. The serious illness of Lieutenant Carroll, the officer employed on the experiments, and his subsequent departure for Europe on medical certificate, prevented progress. Lieutenant Carroll set up and experimented on a module of his own invention, and which promises to be practically useful. Lieutenant Smith, R.E., arrived from Madras and received charge from Lieutenant Carroll shortly before the close of the year.

EDUCATIONAL.

220. *Thomason Civil Engineering College: Major Medley, R.E., Principal.*—The average daily attendance was 124·7, against 141·9 in 1865-66. The cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 588, against Rs. 452 in the previous year. The decrease in number and increased cost of education are due to the number in the previous year having been abnormally raised by an extra class of R.E. students who belonged to a previous session but who did not pass out at the proper time, and to the increase in establishment recently sanctioned. The total number of students during each of the past three years is nearly the same, and shows an increase of 50 per cent. over the two previous years. The corresponding increase in establishment is only 7 per cent. In the Senior Department there were 11 officers, against 12 in the preceding year; in the First Department there were 13, against 12 in the preceding year; in the Second Department the number was 51—the same as last year; in the Third Department there were 61—an increase of 4 over the preceding year. The Mistree Class was empty.

221. Raising the entrance age and entrance test for the First Department has produced excellent results; the students are decidedly superior to those of former years. Two native students joined the First Department, but left the College after the first year, as they failed in English. These men had passed the University Examination (the First in Arts). The Principal

of the College represents that this examination is insufficient as an entrance test for the First Department, and suggests its modification.

222. Of outsider candidates there were four for Assistant Engineer, of whom three passed; 11 for the Overseer Grade, of whom 10 passed; one for Sub-Engineer, who passed; and 124 for the Accounts' Branch, of whom 39 passed.

223. Four officers received certificates as qualified in military surveying and field engineering. The lectures in physical science have been regularly attended, and Doctor Murray Thomson has this year commenced a course of lectures in the vernacular for natives. Instruction in photography has been given regularly. Rifle practice has been carried on every Saturday during the winter.

224. There are 8,000 volumes in the library, chiefly scientific works, and a number of scientific periodicals are regularly received. New works are selected from catalogues of eminent publishers, and are added to the College collection. It is probably the largest free library in India, and perhaps if its advantages were more widely known more use would be made of it.

225. Inconvenience is still felt for want of instruments; the indents on England are not regularly met, and consequently many requisitions of the Public Works Department cannot be complied with.

226. The work of the Press continues to increase. The account shows a profit during the year of Rs. 9,825-1-11, or of Rs. 11,517-11-4 at the end of the year, including the balance at the end of last year. From the Book Depôt account the sales of the year amount to Rs. 23,140. The Wood Engraving Department now forms a branch of the Press, the Government having declined to enter into a fresh engagement with the European Superintendent. Silver medals were awarded at

the Agra Exhibition for specimens of typography, lithography, and wood engraving, and for a collection of models and specimens.

227. The conduct of the students during the year has on the whole been excellent, and the high character of the institution has been well maintained.

EXHIBITION OF 1867.

228. Early in the year 1866, the Lieutenant-Governor announced his intention to hold a Provincial Exhibition of the Agricultural and Industrial Products of the territory under his Government, at Agra, towards the close of the year, or soon after the commencement of 1867.

229. A Central Committee was at once formed, and the following preliminary memorandum was circulated by the President, Mr. C. B. Thornhill, C.S.I :—

"The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor having already "notified his intention of holding an Agricultural and Indus-"trial Exhibition for the North-Western Provinces at Agra "during next cold season, it is desirable that timely measures "should be concerted for the definitive settlement of the mode "of action to be adopted, and for the publication of notices "among the people, in such a manner as may, as far as pos-"sible, secure that the intention of the Government and the "objects sought to be attained may be made known to all.

"The difficulties which attend the introduction of these periodi-"cal shows into this country are altogether so different from "those which had to be encountered in Europe that the experi-"ence of other countries affords little or no help in devising the "means of overcoming those difficulties which arise from the "relative positions of the people and their rulers, and which "have their origin in the suspicion with which every novelty is "regarded—a suspicion which is increased in intensity when "the novelty originates with the Government.

"The only cure for this mistrust is experience, and we can-
"not anticipate that it will take effect until after the lapse of
"a few years, when, it may be hoped, the recipients of prizes
"will be found at least in every pergunnah throughout the
"country.

"It is, however, an object of great importance that every
"precaution should be taken against official pressure being
"brought to bear upon the people in a manner which will tend
"to add to the suspicion which may already exist in con-
"nexion with the Exhibitions.

"In determining, then, the mode of action to be adopted in
"reference to the Provincial Show, it seems most desirable to
"obtain the co-operation of non official native gentlemen.

"The Tehseeldars must in most cases be the ordinary channel
"of communication between the Collector and the people; but
"it would not be difficult to secure the aid of two or three men
"of influence, who might be associated with each Tehseeldar as
"a Local Committee for advancing the objects of the Exhibi-
"tion.

"The following outline of a plan of operations is therefore
"suggested :—

"Local Committees to be formed by the Collector of each
"district in every Tehseeldar's Division, to consist of the Teh-
"seeldar and two or more natives of local influence in the per-
"gunnah. Notice of the intention of Government to hold an
"Exhibition at Agra in the next cold season to be given to each
"Putwaree, for communication to the villages in his circle.
"Such notice to be to the effect that rewards will be given for
"everything which is found to possess the necessary degree of
"excellence—whether agricultural produce and implements,
"or the works of handicraftsmen; and that the transport of
"whatever may be selected by the Collector as deserving of
"being forwarded to Agra will be at the cost of the General
"Committee, and not of the exhibitors.

"Collectors will, with reference to the date which may be "fixed for the Provincial Show, determine the time for the "collection, at some place to be appointed by them, of all the "stock, produce, and articles proposed for exhibition by resi- "dents in their respective districts; and from these, with the "aid of such judges as each Collector may associate with "himself or appoint for the purpose, a selection will be made "of such specimens of the produce and industrial arts of his "district as may be considered fairly to represent its capa- "bilities.

"Whatever may be so selected will be sent to Agra free of "cost to the exhibitor, who will be permitted to accompany "and retain it in his charge.

"In fixing the date for this preliminary examination and "selection, the Collector should be careful so to time it that "cattle may be able to arrive in Agra without being hurried "or overdriven on the road.

"These suggestions are now made with the view of obtaining "an uniform system; they are confined to generalities, because "details must be left in a great measure to the discretion of "each Collector, who will adapt them to the requirements of his "own district.

"It is necessary, moreover, to bear in mind that, however "successful the forthcoming Exhibition may be rendered by "the exertions of the officers of Government in bringing toge- "ther from all parts of the Provinces good representative exam- "ples of the agricultural and industrial condition of their dis- "tricts, it is possible that this success may be obtained at the "cost of increasing whatever feeling of apprehension or dislike "already exists.

"That such results may be expected to follow an indiscreet "exercise by the Tehseeldars of the powers which must in most "cases be entrusted to them must be admitted; and this can only

"be prevented by the personal exertions of Commissioners and "Collectors, aided, as has already been suggested, by the co-"operation of non-official gentlemen associated with the Teh-"seeldars.

"Much may be done by District Officers in explaining to "the native the advantages which have resulted from these "Exhibitions in other countries, by enabling producers and "artizans to compare the results of their own labors with those "which have been attained by others.

"It will also be useful to inculcate the importance of selecting "the best of its kind for purposes of reproduction, since bad seed "will not produce good crops, and the progeny of an inferior "class of animals is sure to deteriorate. By using only the best "grain for seed, and breeding only from the finest animals of "the herd or flock, and by persevering in this practise for a few "years, the increased value of the produce will amply repay the "trouble of the experiment, and convince the farmer how much "lies within his own power to effect with the cost of little more "than personal supervision and watchfulness.

"With a view to enlist the good-will of at least a section of "the people in favor of the Exhibition, it might have a good "effect if the persons selected by the Collector as associates of "the Tehseeldar, or Pergunnah Committee-men, were informed "that, in the event of their evincing an interest in its objects, "they would be entitled to attend the Exhibition without pay-"ment, and that from among them the judges of the various "departments will as far as possible be taken. Some distinctive "badge, such as is used to indicate office-bearers in England, "or a wand, might be employed to confer on these native "Committee-men an indication of their official connexion "with the Exhibition.

"As the object is to encourage the native section of the com-"munity more especially, it seems desirable that it should be "understood that none of the European servants of Govern-

"ment will be eligible for prizes; but that, whenever prizes are "awarded to exhibitors of this class, an honorary certificate "will be given, instead of the money reward, which latter "will be bestowed upon the first native or non-official exhibi-"tor on the list.

"An Oordoo address, adapted for distribution among the "villagers, is in course of preparation. A large number will "be printed, and a supply will be forwarded as soon as "possible."

230. The correspondence to which the suggestions in this memorandum gave rise elicited the opinions of local officers, and enabled the Central Committee to arrange a systematic plan of operations for the guidance of the various Sub-Committees throughout the Province.

231. In July the Lieutenant-Governor publicly announced that the Exhibition would be held in February, 1867, formally appointed the Central Committee, and prescribed the regulations under which the prizes and medals, contained in a list appended to the notification, were offered to exhibitors.

232. Some difficulty was experienced in determining the locality in the vicinity of Agra best adapted as the site for the Exhibition. The decision was eventually left to a Local Committee of the residents of Agra, and their selection was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, who at the same time appointed from among the gentlemen who evinced a special interest in the success of the Exhibition a Committee of Curators, to each of whom one department was assigned; and the whole body, under the presidency of Mr. Pollock, the Collector and Magistrate of the district, undertook the arrangement of the multifarious preliminaries, upon which so much of the ultimate results depended.

These preliminaries included the erection of necessary buildings and the preparation of the ground, and the necessary correspondence with a large body of intending exhibitors.

233. The attention of the Central Committee was directed to the adequate representation of the present state and resources of the agricultural and industrial producers of the North-Western Provinces; but it was deemed desirable at the same time to afford those producers an opportunity of comparing themselves with the results attained, not only in other parts of Hindustan, but with other eastern countries beyond the limits of the British Empire.

234. To effect this last object considerable exertions were made to obtain specimens of the industrial products of China, Japan, Java, Burmah, Singapore, and Ceylon, as well as those of the sister Presidencies of the Empire.

235. The success which attended these endeavours, and the great value of the objects which it soon became apparent would be exhibited, rendered it necessary to provide a building for their reception which would afford adequate security against loss or damage.

236. Such a building, it is evident, must be constructed of materials proof equally against fire and the inclemency of the weather, and capable of resisting the possible attempts at felonious entry which the reputed value of the contents might incite. At the same time it was felt that the very heavy cost of so large a permanent structure would not be justifiable.

237. The Committee were relieved from their dilemma by the courtesy of the East Indian Railway Company, who placed temporarily at the disposal of Government a large quantity of permanent-way materials and iron-roofing which had been received from England for passenger platforms.

238. These materials were adapted for the purpose of an Exhibition building by the ingenious designs of Mr. Sibley, the Chief Engineer of the Company, and the subsequent decoration and internal arrangements were admirably carried out by Lieutenant Cole, of the Royal Engineers.

The advantages of a permanent structure were thus obtained at the cost of a temporary erection.

239. The building having been the chief feature and attraction in the Exhibition, has been described in greater detail than will be required in noticing the remaining structures for the reception of cattle, machinery, agricultural and forest produce, and the fine arts.

All these, though described under the generic title of sheds, were of a more or less tasteful and ornamental character.

240. The exertions of the Curators, which were indefatigable, succeeded in completing all the arrangements for the opening ceremony, which took place on the appointed day—the 4th February.

241. The Lieutenant-Governor, attended by his staff, was received by the Central Committee and Curators at the entrance gates under a salute, and a procession was then formed to the central building, the approach being lined on either side by European and native soldiers.

242. Within the building a chair of state had been placed upon a raised dais, which was taken by His Honor, who was supported by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court and the chief Military and Civil officers of the station.

243. An address was then presented by the President of the Central Committee, to which His Honor made a suitable reply, and declared the Exhibition to be formally open.

244. It was found impracticable to prolong the Exhibition beyond the week in which it was opened. Not only were exhibitors anxious to leave, but there were many officers of Government whom it would have been impossible to detain without some inconvenience to the public service. It was therefore with reluctance, but with a consciousness of its necessity, that the Lieutenant-Governor determined to fix the official closing

ceremonial for the 9th, and the Exhibition was accordingly brought to an end by a public address, in which the Lieutenant-Governor adverted to the more prominently noticeable features of the past week, inculcating the practical results to be attained by such Exhibitions, and tendered his thanks to those gentlemen (both European and native) who had been most active in promoting its success.

245. That the success attained was far greater than could have been anticipated, was evinced by the contributions of exhibitors having been in excess of the almost extravagant space which had been provided.

246. The central building, which was reserved for articles of value, contained a floor space of 24,000 square feet: yet the whole of this was fully occupied. There was also a separate building of considerable size which was filled with paintings, photographs, and contributions from the Educational Department; and another, equally spacious, in which forest produce, both vegetable and zoological, was well represented.

Machinery occupied three large sheds, and four others of great length contained a well-arranged representative display of the agricultural products of the Province.

247. With the exception of the days on which the Exhibition was opened and closed, admission was free to all; and the presence of large crowds of women and children of the agricultural classes in their holiday clothes was one of the most satisfactory indications, both of the freedom of access permitted and of the readiness with which the people availed themselves of it.

248. The native gentry and leading landholders who had served as Local Committee-men in the various districts of the Provinces were decorated with a colored rosette, which was worn with pride and accepted as an honorable distinction.

Seats in ample abundance were provided in suitable places, and during the whole day were in active request among the native visitors.

249. Every endeavor was made to popularize the Exhibition, and to enable the people to apprehend the idea that the Government has no other aim in promoting them than the general good.

250. So far as can be ascertained, the Agra Exhibition seems to have had a very considerable effect upon the native mind. It would be too much to assert that they as yet adequately appreciate the object of such shows; but so much pains were taken to smooth all difficulties to exhibitors, and the amount granted in money prizes was so liberal, that there are few, if any, pergunnahs to which prizes were not brought back, so that now in remote villages the fact of the interest taken by the Government in improvement of agricultural stock and produce is well known.

251. A detailed catalogue, with some few photographic illustrations, is in course of preparation by Lieutenant Cole, R.E., to whom the Lieutenant-Governor has entrusted this work, as not less important than the Exhibition itself. An Exhibition which leaves no permanent trace must be costly, however great its success; but if we succeed in seizing the results and recording them for comparison hereafter, we shall have attained a chief object of the labor and money which have been expended.

252. The whole cost of the Exhibition was below 2½ lakhs, of which Rs. 25,000 have been received from the Imperial, and Rs. 25,000 from the Local, Government; the remainder has been contributed from local and municipal resources.

ETAWAH FAIR.

253. Although of a very different character to the great gathering just described, the Etawah Fair seems to deserve some notice.

A mere native fair, with no pretentions to instruct or elevate, it has peculiarities which render it somewhat interesting.

254. Unlike other great fairs for which these Provinces are so conspicuous,—Hurdwar, Bhutteysur, Gurmooktesur, Benares, Allahabad, and others,—the Etawah "Mela" is neither hallowed by antiquity nor sanctified to the people by superstitious feelings. Etawah has no shrines at which strangers come to worship—it is no place of pilgrimage, and this is only the third year of the celebration of its fair.

255. It originated apparently spontaneously in the desire of the inhabitants to celebrate the opening of a new square in the centre of the city, constructed principally from their own contributions, on the designs of their public-spirited and energetic Magistrate, who had been among them for many years, and had secured their confidence and good will.

256. Around and in this square are grouped the High School, the Police and Municipal Offices, the Civil Court, the Tehseel and Hospital, vegetable, cattle, grain, and cotton markets, with shops for braziers, cloth-merchants, sweetmeat-sellers, and the like—the whole promising to form (for it is still incomplete in parts) a *tout ensemble* which, though lacking the costly stone-work of Agra and Delhi, the elaborate tracery of Bareilly and Lucknow, will for extent, cleanliness, neatness, and convenience be probably unsurpassed in these Provinces.

257. On two previous occasions the fair had been satisfactorily held, and during the past year it was specially successful. It lasted for about 15 days, and during that time nearly £70,000 worth of goods of Europe an and Native manufacture were disposed of by retail. Native shopkeepers and traders from every town of importance in these Provinces, and from Lucknow, Delhi, Gwalior, and even Calcutta, were present; and, although this was during the time of the great religious gathering at Hurdwar, a very numerous concourse of native

noblemen and gentry joined in the festivities, and on the great day of the fair it is computed that not less than 200,000 visitors were present.

258. Everything is said to have passed off without a single accident, *contretemps*, or crime, and, though insignificant as regards numbers when compared with the millions that thronged Hurdwar, it is noticeable for its exhibition of good will between natives and Europeans, governors and governed, and as a proof (for the whole arrangements of the fair were entrusted to the Native Municipality) of how much may be effected, under judicious direction, through the agency of the people themselves.

Other Agricultural Exhibitions.

259. Agricultural Exhibitions were also held during the year at Bareilly; at Seharunpore, and Dehra Dhoon, in the Meerut Division; and at Oraie, in the Jhansie Division.

260. The Bareilly Exhibition, which was also an agricultural meeting for the whole of Rohilkund, was particularly interesting, owing to the intelligent share taken in the proceedings by most of the leading gentry of the Province. Prizes were awarded as follows:—

For stock and farm produce,	...	Value	Rs. 2,177
Raw and manufactured produce,	...	,,	,, 1,959
Machinery and implements,	...	,,	,, 243
Total value,	...		Rs. 4,379

261. The steam engine and machinery for pumping and for brick and tile-making which have been imported for use in the Turrai District, for drainage and irrigation works, were erected in the Exhibition grounds and exhibited in full work, and attracted very great attention.

262. Prizes to the value of about Rs. 1,300 were awarded at the Oraie Exhibition, and Rs. 750 at Seharunpore. The number of local shows was fewer this year, in consequence of the Provincial Exhibition at Agra.

GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS.

Government Tea Plantations.

263. The working of the two Government Tea Plantations and factories in Kumaon during the year may now be briefly described.

Yield of tea and seed.

264. The yield of tea has been lbs. 27,196, being an increase of nearly lbs. 2,000 over the previous year. Of this, lbs. 15,174 have been obtained from the Hawul Bagh Plantation, and lbs 12,022 at Ayar Toli.

1,643 maunds of tea-seeds have also been collected, and sown on the plantations.

Upwards of lbs. 10,000 of tea have been sold during the year. There is a large and increasing demand for green teas, especially for export to Cashmere, the Punjab, and Cabul; and the Superintendent has been directed to turn his attention principally to the manufacture of green teas in future.

265. During the season, about 40 acres of waste land at Ayar Toli have been broken up and planted. The Ayar Toli Plantation consists of about 2,050 acres, of which 300 acres are planted; while Hawul Bagh has 106 acres under cultivation, and about the same quantity of forest land.

266. The year has not been a prosperous one in the matter of tea cultivation, and the demand for Indian teas has met with a temporary check at home, in consequence of the shipment of tea of inferior quality to the London market. It is believed, however, that with proper care and attention to the manufacture, there is nothing to prevent Indian teas from successfully competing with China teas, and that the present stagnation of the trade will not continue.

Tea cultivation in the Kohistan.

267. It is estimated that in 42 Tea Plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Dhoon there are at present about 8,200 acres under tea cultivation, and that the quantity of tea manufactured during the year was not less than lbs. 4,15,000.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, SEHARUNPORE.

Botanical Gardens. Distribution of trees and seeds.

268. The usual distributions of plants, seeds, and trees have been made during the year. The numbers are as follows :—

43,147 fruit trees,

21,310 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and

1,582 parcels of seeds.

Also the following drugs have been prepared for the Government Medical Depôts :—

			lbs.
Extract of hyoscamus,	...	...	215
Dried leaves of do.,	...	...	95
Atees tuber, ...	...	...	760
Oak bark, ...	...	...	35

Cotton-seed.

269. The demand for the finer kinds of cotton-seeds still continues, and several parties have been supplied with considerable quantities of New Orleans, Egyptian, and Upland Georgian seeds.

Olive.

270. The European olive has been extensively propagated, and is now fairly established in Upper India ; it may with much advantage be grafted on the wild olive frequently met in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

Cinchona.

271. The cinchona plants received from Darjeeling have been planted out at Chandwallah, in the Dhoon, and are thriving. Along with these have been planted Spanish chestnuts, camphor, China varnish trees, hemp, palm, grass-cloth plant, hops, &c., and all are growing luxuriantly.

Museum.

272. The Museum has now been arranged; the specimens have been labelled, and most of the cases filled. The collections are rapidly increasing, and already there are complaints of want of room for all. The Museum has been visited by many of the native community, with whom it is highly popular, and donations from several have been received for it.

SECTION X.

Forests.

273. The following tabular statement shews the financial result of the year's operations :—

	Actuals of 1866-67.		Difference.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	*Expenditure.*	*Net Revenue.*	*Deficit.*	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kumaon and Gurhwal, ...	4,73,935	2,19,434	2,54,501		
Meerut and Native Gurhwal, ...	56,393	86,319	...	29,926	
Rohilkund, ...	26,769	1,752	25,017		
Goruckpore, ...	5,043	3,241	1,802		
Jhansic, ...	5,636	4,008	1,628		
	5,67,776	3,14,754	2,82,948	29,926	
			29,926		
			2,53,022		

274. The operations of the year have consisted principally of the introduction of a proper system of conservancy and working, the demarcation of reserved forest lands, and the construction of roads necessary to enable the forests to be properly supervised and profitably worked.

In the Kumaon Division timber has been felled, but the other Divisions have derived their revenue entirely from the sale of timber on stock at close of last year, from grazing dues, and from the sale of minor forest produce, &c.

275. In the Meerut Division good progress has been made, under considerable difficulties, in demarcating the forests of the Dehra Dhoon and erecting boundary-pillars. When the work was first commenced the boundary-lines consisted of clearings 10 feet in width; but these were found to become almost undistinguishable in a single season, owing to the branches of the trees on each side growing over and the jungle springing up, and accordingly all boundary-lines have during the year been increased to 40 feet in width.

276. The forest roads, which are so indispensably necessary to proper conservancy and working arrangements, have been pushed on during the year, and in the course of one, or at most two years more, the heavy expenditure on this account in the Meerut Division will cease, and new and valuable forest tracts will have been opened up, the conservancy and working of which it will be possible to supervise efficiently at a moderate cost.

277. During the year a road was opened out through the forests south of the Sewalik Range from the Ganges nearly to the Jumna, a distance of about 36 miles.

278. The Bhaguruthee valley Road has made most satisfactory progress; 38 miles of road 10 feet wide, and with excellent gradients, have been completed, at a cost of about Rs. 464 per mile, and it is hoped that the 71½ miles which are still required to carry up the roads to the great Deodar Forests on the snowy range, will be completed within two years.

279. The construction by the Public Works Department of a cart-road from Saharunpore Railway Station to the new cantonment at Chuckrata, will open up forests in the Jouhsar Pergunnahs which must otherwise have remained almost useless, and the new road and tunnel through the Mohun Pass afford an outlet through which forest produce can be carted

from the centre of the Dhoon to the Railway Station at Saharunpore, or the Canal at Roorkee, as easily as it could formerly be conveyed to the Ganges or the Jumna.

ROHILKUND DIVISION.

280. A portion of the Chandee Forest, in the Bijnour District, was during the year made over to the Superintendent of Roorkee Workshops, with the view of enabling him to make his own arrangements for the supply of fuel.

KUMAON DIVISION.

281. In the Gurhwal Forests, where sâl is most abundant, all villages and cattle have been removed, with two exceptions; one village belongs to a temple, and the other (on the border of the forest) was kept by the Settlement Officer. In Kumaon many of the villages on the outer ranges had larger tracts of forest within their old nominal boundaries; but the Settlement Officer, in conjunction with the Deputy Conservator, carefully inspected every case, and all good sâl forests or sâl-producing tracts have been cut out of the village boundaries and placed under the Forest Department.

JHANSIE DIVISION.

282. The demarcation of forest tracts and the erection of boundary-pillars have been nearly completed in the Jhansie District.

BENARES DIVISION.

283. The appointment of an Assistant Conservator for the forests of the Goruckpore District was sanctioned during the year, and, from the report on them which has been received, there appears to be no doubt that the introduction of a proper system of conservancy and working will largely increase the receipts from these forests.

284. Operations will at first consist principally of the introduction of a proper system of conservancy, and the adoption

of an improved method of realizing the value of minor forest produce. The value of the timber obtained by clearing the forests of dead or crooked trees, and thinning out portions where the trees are growing too close together, will more than cover the expenditure on these operations, and the forests will be placed in a state which will enable them to supply hereafter a large quantity of valuable timber, fit for building purposes.

SECTION XI.

Post-Office.

New Post-Offices opened.

285. Eighteen new Post-Offices have been opened during the year, of which four have been permanently sanctioned; the rest are still under experiment.

Postal line between Calpee and Orai.

286. Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of mails between Calpee and Orai by a direct road, instead of by the circuitous route *viâ* Koonch; and a new mail line has been opened for the Local Postal Service between Orai and Koonch.

Carriage lines substituted for runner lines.

287. The runner lines from Benares to Azimghur, Jounpore, and Goruckpore have been abolished, and a contract arrangement made for carrying the mails by carriages.

Covers sent to District Post.

288. The number of covers sent to the District Post for delivery was 6,87,175, of which 70,288 (or 10·22 per cent.) were returned undelivered.

Mail robberies.

289. Six cases of mail robbery occurred during the year. In one case the perpetrator was apprehended and punished; in a second, the plundered mails were recovered; the four remaining cases were pending at the end of the year.

SECTION XII.

Survey.

Survey of the Rampore State.

290. The survey of the territory belonging to the Nawab of Rampore has now been completed. It comprises an area of 890 square miles, and the survey was executed at a cost per mile of Rs. 30-9-11.

Re-survey of Rohilkund.

291. A commencement has been made of the Rohilkund re-survey, and about 450 square miles of the Pillibheet Sub-division of the Bareilly District have been completed.

SECTION XIII.

Electric Telegraph.

Telegraph line from Deesa to Agra.

292. A second wire is in course of erection from Deesa to Agra, a distance of 473 miles. About two-thirds of the line had been completed at the end of the year ; it is insulated throughout with the new pattern insulators and brackets.

Line from Allahabad to Agra.

293. From Allahabad to Agra, the old line, which was 324 miles in length, formerly followed the Grand Trunk Road to Cawnpore, and thence to Futtehgurh, whence it proceeded, *viâ* Mynpoory, to Agra. An entirely new line has been undertaken along the Railway, *viâ* Cawnpore, between Allahabad and Agra, resulting in a saving of 44 miles, the new route being only 280 miles in length. This new line is constructed with Hamilton's whole standards, 24 to the mile, and supports four wires of No. 5½ guage, which are insulated with the new description of brackets and insulators.

Line from Allahabad to Mogul Serai.

294. From Allahabad to Mogul Serai, a distance of 102 miles, an entirely new line, supporting four wires of No. 5½ guage, with new pattern insulators, has been completed.

SECTION XIV.

Vaccination.

Vaccination Returns.

295. The vaccination returns for 1866-67 are very satisfactory, the number of ascertained successful cases having increased from 1,25,072 in the previous year to 1,61,711. The percentage of success has also increased from 78 to 80. In the Benares Circle alone has there been any decrease in the numbers vaccinated, the Hindoos of that Division having asuperstitious and bigoted attachment to inoculation. It is hoped, however, that by patient, persevering effort their passive resistance to the introduction of vaccination will be gradually overcome. An abstract of the vaccination returns will be found in the Appendices.

Vaccine virus.

296. There has been a considerable increase of vaccine virus supplies from the Kumaon and Gurhwal Depôt. The whole of the Vaccine Establishments have been fully supplied, and every application from other Medical Officers has been amply met. The returns are as follows:—

Season.	Crusts.	Tubes.
1865-66, ...	19,150	1,895
1866-67, ...	22,315	2,214

Native practitioners to be taught vaccination.

297. A proposal made by the Inspector-General of Vaccination, by which the services of native practitioners shall be enlisted in the cause of vaccination, is to be tried experimentally during the ensuing year. The arrangement

is that each native practitioner shall receive instruction in the art of vaccination, during which time he shall receive a maintenance allowance of Rs. 5 a month; and that, when fully taught, he shall be supplied with instruments and virus, and shall receive a certificate of fitness from the Superintendent of the Circle, with permission to practise vaccination on his own account, charging suitable fees, and being subject to the supervision of the Vaccine Department of the district. The result will be looked for with great interest, for it is only by means such as this that we can hope to protect the masses of the people from the scourge of small-pox.

Native Vaccine Superintendents.

298. The number of native Superintendents has been increased, so that there is now one for each district; and it has been ruled that future candidates for Government employ must produce a certificate that they have been successfully vaccinated, unless they have had natural or inoculated small-pox.

Cost of vaccination.

299. The total cost of the Vaccine Department during the year amounted to Rs. 62,588, of which sum Government contributed Rs. 59,000, the remainder being furnished by Municipal and Local Funds. The cost per head of each successful case has been a fraction under 6 annas 3 pie, or about eightpence-halfpenny, whereas in England half a crown is allowed by Government for every successful case.

SECTION XV.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Patients in Lunatic Asylums.

300. In the two Lunatic Asylums at Bareilly and Benares, 576 insane patients, including 47 criminal lunatics, were treated during the year, at a total cost, exclusive of buildings and repairs, of Rs. 21,935, or an average of Rs. 56-13-3 per head.

Results of treatment.

301. Of the number treated, 89 were cured, and 13 were improved or transferred to their friends. Over-indulgence in the use of narcotics and intoxicating drugs seems to be the most fertile source of insanity.

Mortality.

302. The deaths amounted to 68, or 17·61 per cent. The mortality is, however, shewn by the returns to have been chiefly amongst the recently-admitted inmates, who are brought to the Asylums suffering from paralysis, epilepsy, chronic diseases, or, as is not unfrequently the case, nearly starved. The highness of the death-rate is not, therefore, attributable to defects in the arrangements of these institutions.

ASYLUM OF RAJA KALEE SHUNKUR AT BENARES.

Asylum at Benares.

303. The depressed state of the funds of this Asylum, together with the high price of provisions, has prevented the Committee from admitting any but urgent cases. The average number of inmates has therefore decreased from 166 to 126. The total expenditure has been Rs. 10,533, and the average monthly cost of each inmate has amounted to Rs. 4-3-3.

BLIND ASYLUM, BAREILLY.

Asylum at Bareilly.

304. The Blind Ayslum at Bareilly has continued to prosper. There has been an average number of 25 inmates during the year, several

of whom have been attracted by the reputation as an eye-doctor of the native *hakeem* who affords gratuitous medical aid to the institution, and who has effected several cures in cases of supposed incurable blindness.

305. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 1,633, and the cost per mensem for each individual has been Rs. 5-14.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Agra Medical School.

306. Nineteen students went up for their diploma examination, of whom twelve passed.

307. Ninety-six candidates were admitted to the School in November, 1866, and April, 1867; but the Principal reiterates the complaint that the class of boys who usually present themselves is of a low order, and that not a few seem to come in the hope that they will be allowed to draw their stipends without working at their studies.

308. It is hoped that the higher pay and superior position which it is believed is now about to be given to Native Doctors: will attract a better class of young men to this institution.

DISPENSARIES.

Establishment of additional Dispensaries.

309. During the year under review three 2nd Class Sudder Dispensaries were established, and two 2nd Class Sudder Institutions were raised to the 1st Grade. One 2nd Class and two 1st Class Branch Dispensaries have also been established.

Patients treated.

310. The returns shew that 5,34,440 patients were treated during the year, at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,49,014, giving an average outlay of 4½ annas on each patient. 42,547 surgical operations were also performed.

311. There has been an increase of 21,271 patients during the year, and of 4,218 surgical operations. The average cost per patient has slightly increased, but it is still very moderate.

Financial condition of Dispensaries.

312. The finances of the Dispensaries generally are in a satisfactory state. At the close of the year there was a balance in hand, including invested funds, of Rs. 2,67,464.

Government payments to Dispensaries.

313. The system now in force of regulating the Government donation by the amount of private subscriptions has been found to work well; and Dispensary Committees, having now permission to spend their surplus annual income in the manner which they may find to be most beneficial to the interests of the institutions under their charge, take more interest in the management, and are more active in obtaining subscriptions. Influential native gentlemen have very generally been placed on the Dispensary Committees.

SECTION XVI.

Sanitation and Public Health.

General sanitation.

314. Attention has continued to be paid to the sanitation of towns and villages; and the appointment of a Special Sanitary Officer for these Provinces has been strongly urged upon the Supreme Government. Meanwhile, the rules promulgated in the previous year for the promotion of conservancy, ventilation, cleanliness, and sanitary improvements generally have been enforced to the extent allowable under the law.

315. In the larger towns, the bye-laws framed under the provisions of the Municipal Acts have provided sufficiently for sanitary measures; and in villages, the provisions of Act V. of 1861 have been enforced. District Officers have been enjoined to keep the subject before the people, to encourage influential and wealthy zemindars to carry out the wishes of Government in this matter, and, during their cold-weather tours, to examine the state of the villages generally, to encourage and commend those who have been aiding in sanitary improvements, while reproving and stimulating the backward.

Sanitation of towns under the Municipal Acts.

316. In the cities and large towns where the Municipal Acts are in force, and especially in those in which the introduction of the Octroi or other municipal taxation, instead of the unpopular Chowkeedaree Tax, has given a sufficient amount of surplus funds, sanitation has made considerable progress. Latrines on an improved plan have been built, the dry-earth system of conservancy adopted, the old narrow and dirty streets have been drained, paved, widened, and lighted, and the people generally appear to appreciate the advantages they are now deriving from improved sanitation.

The Octroi Tax.

317. In regard to the Octroi, it may be stated that in no instance has it been introduced into any town or city except at the spontaneous request of the bulk of the inhabitants; and that every care has been taken to keep the tax as low as possible, to limit the number of dutiable articles, to prevent oppression or extortion on the part of the Tax Collectors, and to provide that it does not degenerate into a transit duty. No duty is allowed to be levied except upon articles brought for actual consumption in the town, and a refund of duty is given in every case when an article is re-exported within a reasonable period.

318. The success of these precautionary measures may be gauged by the fact that from no town in which the Octroi has been introduced has a request been received from the inhabitants for its abolition, or for a reversion to the old Chowkeedaree Tax.

319. The following extract from the Municipal Report of one of the largest towns in these Provinces, and in which the Octroi has been in force for several years, fairly expresses the general opinion of the people in regard to this impost:—

"As regards the popularity and appreciable severity of "the tax, we have only the following to guide us. During the "years when the Chowkeedaree Tax—to which the station, "cantonment, and city contributed only Rs. 28,000—was in "force, complaints on the part of the inhabitants to the Gov-"ernment, the Commissioner, and Magistrate were loud and "numerous. It would have been impossible to have raised that "assessment without giving rise to great and general discon-"tent; whereas now, under the Octroi Tax—to which the same, "and probably more people contribute Rs.1,15,000, annually— "not one single petition has, it is believed, been presented to "Government or the Commissioner; and the only objections "which have been preferred to the Municipal Commissioners "have referred to the rate of the tax on certain articles, and "not to the character of the cess."

VITAL STATISTICS.

320. The returns of vital statistics for the year give the following results :—

Vital statistics.

Male Deaths.

Under 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.	Total.
69,331	16,518	34,436	36,284	21,117	1,77,686

Female Deaths.

Under 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.	Total.
51,676	12,025	23,679	23,806	15,593	1,26,779

321. These do not include the Kumaon Division, nor the returns for the Districts of Meerut and Ghazeepore, which by mistake were not submitted in detail. Adding the numbers for Meerut and Ghazeepore, there are found to be—

Total male deaths,	...	1,93,144
Total female deaths,	...	1,36,932
Grand total,	...	3,30,076

Which give the following percentages :—

Percentage of total deaths to population, ...	1·11
,, of male deaths to male population,	1·22
,, of female deaths to female population.	1·00

These results are evidently too favorable, and it must be presumed that the total mortality has not been accurately recorded.

SECTION XVII.

Vernacular Literature.

322. The Report on the Native Press for 1866 gives the following details :—

Newspapers in circulation.

The number of newspapers in circulation at the end of the year was 26, being an increase of 4 over the previous year. Of these, 19 are in the Urdu language, 5 in Hindi, 1 in Urdu and Hindi, and 1 in English and Urdu. Seven papers have a circulation of 500 copies and upwards, namely :—

	Name of Paper.		Place of publication.		Number of copies circulated.
(1.)	Viddia Darsh,	...	Meerut,	...	1,180
(2.)	Nujamul Akhbar,	...	Meerut,	...	929
(3.)	Núr-ùl-Ilm,	...	Agra,	...	623
(4.)	Núr-ùl-Absar,	...	Agra,	...	561
(5.)	Rohilkund Akhbar,	...	Moradabad,	...	530
(6.)	Sattah Prakash,	...	Agra,	...	500

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, however, owe the bulk of their circulation to Government, who take a large number of copies for distribution. The remaining two papers are mainly supported by their native subscribers.

Books issuing from the native presses.

323. 263 works have issued from the native presses during the year, of which 75 may be regarded as new books; 76 are new editions; and 112 are verbatim reprints. Of the 75 new books, 18 are religious, 17 legal, 14 educational, 11 didactic, 5 medical, and the remaining 10 miscellaneous. 49 of the 75 books are written in the Urdu language. Among the new books may be mentioned a History of Rohilkund, and an Essay on Female Education, both published by the Bareilly Literary Society.

Act for the Registration of Printing Presses and Books.

324. Act XXV. of 1867 for regulating printing presses and newspapers, and for the preservation and registration of books printed in India, has lately become law, and under its provisions the Government will be enabled to obtain a complete collection of vernacular works, and an accurate registration of the contributions to vernacular literature. It is believed, however, that the lists published for the last few years by the Educational Department contain the title of every important work which has lately been published in these Provinces.

Professor of Vernacular Literature.

325. A proposal of this Government for the appointment of a Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Colleges of these Provinces has been laid before the Government of India.

SECTION XVIII.

[*N. W. Provinces.*]

Registration.

New Registration Act.

326. The new Registration Act (XX. of 1866) came into operation on the 1st of May, 1866.

Defects of the former Act.

327. The principal imperfection of the former Act was the restriction of the power of registration to persons executing instruments, or their representatives,—those most interested in securing the validity of instruments being thus frequently precluded from taking any steps for that purpose.

How remedied.

This has, however, been remedied by the new Act, which extends the power of presenting instruments for registration to persons claiming under instruments, or their constituted representatives.

Registration of temporary leases.

238. A grievance experienced by indigo planters in these Provinces under Act XVI. of 1864, which made the registration of leases of land for more than one year taken for the cultivation of indigo compulsory, has also been remedied by the new Act, which enables the local Government to exempt such leases from the operation of the Act if they do not exceed a term of two years, and the annual rents are not more than Rs. 50.

Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

329. No change has been made in the *personnel* of the registering officers during the year. The District Judges are usually the Registrars,—the Sub-Registrars at head-quarters being the senior Uncovenanted Judicial Officers; in Cantonments, the Cantonment Magistrates; and elsewhere, the Tehseeldars.

Number of registrations.

330. The total number of instruments registered during 1866 was 1,43,934, of which 1,21,740 paid fees. The number of instruments

registered in 1865 was entered in the statistical returns as 1,26,012; but in this were included 1,373 copies received from other offices, 2,049 powers of attorney, and 13,500 memos. of decrees or orders. The actual number of fee-paying instruments registered in 1865 was therefore only 1,09,095, or 12,645 less than those registered in 1866.

Fees.

331. The fees realized in 1866 were Rs. 2,48,088, or Rs. 82,640 in excess of the amount received in 1865. The average fee realized on fee-paying instruments in 1866 was a little more than 2 Rs. The increased percentage over 1865 is chiefly due to a copying charge for entering instruments in the appropriate register books which is now levied.

Optional and compulsory registrations.

332. The number of registrations of compulsorily registrable instruments affecting immovable property increased from 41,346 in 1865 to 50,258 in 1866; and the number of optionally registrable instruments of that description from 22,914 to 26,947.

333. The registration of bonds and other miscellaneous instruments has slightly decreased, from 42,975 to 41,719. It is believed that at the close of the year the prosperity of the agricultural classes tended to diminish the number of loans, and consequently also of registrations.

Wills registered.

334. The number of wills deposited and registered has increased from 114 to 156. Of these, nearly two-thirds were deposited or registered at Benares.

Instruments specially registered.

335. A great increase—from 1,026 to 10,274—is shewn in the number of specially-registered instruments under Section 53 of the Act.

Receipts and expenditure.

336. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 2,48,468 and the total expenditure, Rs. 1,84,815, shewing a net gain to Government from the Registration Department of Rs. 63,653.

337. Comparative Financial Statement of Receipts and 1866

RECEIPTS.

	Headings.	Actuals for 1864-65.	Actuals for 1865 66.	Budget Estimate of 1866-67—11 Months.	Actuals for 1866-67—11 Months.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue, ...	4,03,53,746	4,21,16,463	3,66,82,000	3,81,77,415
II.	Tributes, ...	...	...	15,70,000	14,62,180
III.	Forests, ...	6,71,480	6,15,881	6,31,377	5,77,955
IV.	Abkaree, ...	21,48,266	20,14,702	19,29,000	19,03,971
V.	Income Tax, ...	16,63,793	6,77,247	9,000	10,782
VI.	Customs, ...	6,02,310	6,14,486	5,63,000	4,77,967
VII.	Salt, ...	41,18,795	48,44,534	46,41,000	47,82,653
VIII.	Opium.—*Nil.*				
IX.	Stamps, ...	23,77,085	25,62,693	24,87,000	24,42,746
X.	Mint.—*Nil.*				
XI.	Post-Office, } *Nil.*				
XII.	Telegraph, } *Nil.*				
XIII.	Law and Justice,	4,50,915	6,54,806	6,59,100	8,84,924
XIV.	Police, ...	4,96,835	4,77,028	4,30,000	4,19,306
XV.	Marine.—*Nil.*				
XVI.	Education, ...	72,535	59,754	66,000	52,980
XVII.	Interest, ...	193	1,212	1,600	3,969
XVIII.	Miscellaneous, ...	2,24,812	3,52,018	7,68,000	2,68,950
	Total, ...	5,31,80,765	5,49,90,824	5,04,37,077	5,14,65,798

cial.

Expenditure of the North-Western Provinces for the year -67 :—

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Headings.	Actuals for 1864-65.	Actuals for 1865-66.	Budget Grant for 1866-67—11 Months.	Actuals for 1866-67—11 Months.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt.				
2	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts, ...	26,483	26,311	33,000	48,211
3	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, ...	1,41,795	4,07,858	2,22,732	7,63,188
4	Land Revenue, ...	30,16,823	30,92,599	32,74,307	29,51,036
5	Forests, ...	4,21,929	2,72,742	4,00,379	3,11,283
6	Abkaree, ...	2,60,370	3,24,927	2,97,785	3,46,281
7	Income Tax, ...	20,145	8,841	...	17
8	Customs.—*Nil.*				
9	Salt, ...	6,30,979	6,20,209	6,10,906	5,68,396
10	Opium.—*Nil.*				
11	Stamps. ...	1,23,447	1,52,617	1,42,760	1,32,251
12	Mint.—*Nil.*				
13	Post-Office, } *Nil.*				
14	Telegraph, } *Nil.*				
15	Allowances to District and Village Officers,	44,998	45,674	74,470	44,898
16	Administration and Public Departments,	10,28,202	10,87,579	10,21,267	10,62,753
17	Law and Justice, ...	31,32,071	34,15,895	36,76,938	33,65,142
18	Police, ...	37,07,563	36,36,466	34,95,646	34,09,545
19	Marine.—*Nil.*				
20	Education, Science, and Art,	7,98,707	8,78,744	9,89,179	8,82,452
21	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,58,972	1,57,852	1,61,754	1,51,407
22	Medical Services, ...	3,29,709	3,56,849	3,87,574	3,34,105
23	Stationery and Printing, ...	1,82,057	2,45,902	2,20,772	2,33,164
24	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services, ...	9,472	38,153	2,75,421	3,30,527
25	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements,...	9,45,148	8,97,669	8,80,044	6,97,838
26	Miscellaneous, ...	3,19,393	3,08,859	2,95,645	2,06,700
27	Superannuations, &c.,	3,33,945	3,07,051	3,14,390	2,92,176
	Total, ...	1,56,32,208	1,62,82,797	1,67,74,969	1,61,31,370

338. It will be observed that generally both the Receipts and Disbursements shew a decrease as compared with previous years, in consequence of the Financial year 1866-67 consisting of only 11 months.

339. RECEIPTS. II. *Tributes.*—The decrease under this head has arisen from the tribute due from three Native States not having been paid in full.

III. *Forests.*—Less extensive operations have occasioned the decrease as compared with the estimate.

IV. *Abkaree.*—The improvement observable under "Abkaree" would have been greater had it not been for the effects of a bad season in the Benares Division.

VII. *Salt.*—The satisfactory increase on "Salt" has already been noticed in the Revenue section of this Report.

XIII. *Law and Justice.*—The chief increases under this head are about Rs. 79,000 in Act X. of 1859, Tulubana; Rs. 69,000 under Ameens, Fees; and Rs. 50,000 in Fines and Forfeitures.

XVIII. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipt of only Rs. 95,000 for sale of tea plantations, instead of Rs. 4,00,000 estimated, and the addition of two lakhs of rupees to the proposed Budget by the Government of India, sufficiently account for the falling off under this head.

The receipts for 1866-67 compare favorably with those of 1864-65.

340. DISBURSEMENTS. 3. *Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.*—This increase is mainly owing to the refund of Rs. 5,23,000 on account of Kirwee Prize-money, under the orders of the Home Government.

6. *Abkaree.*—The increase under this head is chiefly owing to the larger discount from sales of opium, and to the new system of charging the cost of opium.

17. *Law and Justice.*—There has been a saving of Rs. 89,000 under "Jails," as also a smaller saving under Civil Courts, and Registration Department.

18. *Police.*—The charges for petty repairs and constructions, amounting to Rs. 32,000, which used to be debited to the Public Works, Department Budget, have now for the first time been entered under this head; as also the compensation for dearness of grain to the Mhairwarah Battalion (Rs. 14,000), which was formerly provided in the Military Budget. An advance of Rs. 50,000 for 1867-68 was also given to the Clothing Agent.

20. *Education, Science, and Art.*—The principal saving has been under "Schools" (Rs. 40,000), and there has also been a decrease under "Grants-in-aid," "Inspectors," "Colleges," and "Book Depôt."

22. *Medical Services.*—About Rs. 30,000 were saved under "Salaries of Civil Surgeons."

23. *Stationery and Printing.*—The Roorkee College Press exceeded its grant by Rs. 7,000, and there was an unexpected charge of Rs. 14,000 by the Post-Office Department for postage on official *Gazettes* despatched from the Press at Allahabad.

24. *Political Agencies, &c.*—The charges of the Bundelkund Agency were for the first time made debitable to the Budget of these Provinces.

26. *Miscellaneous.*—The chief saving was about Rs. 39,000 in Treasure Remittance Charges.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

341. The following extracts are given from the Report of the Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad :—

"The note circulation in these Provinces and Oudh rose "from Rs. 24,48,320 in April, 1866, to Rs. 36,17,280 in

" March, 1867. This rise was progressive, for the figures show " for nine months a steady increase in the amount of notes " issued—the exceptions to the general rise of issues being " in the months of September, 1866, and January, 1867; the " circulation having fallen from Rs. 31,66,560 in August to " Rs. 29,63,820 in September, and from Rs. 35,65,660 in " December to 32,29,670 in January last. It rose again in " October, 1866, to Rs. 31,60,580; in February, 1867, to " Rs. 35,31,300; and finally, in March, as already stated, to Rs. 36,17,280.

" The above sum (Rs. 36,17,280) represents the gross cir- " culation on 31st March, 1867. But the Treasuries in the " North-West and Oudh Provinces held on the latter date " Currency Notes of this Circle to the value of Rs. 12,66,420, " so that the amount in actual circulation, or in the hands of " the public at the end of the past Financial year of eleven " months was Rs. 23,50,860.

" The following figures exhibit the increase in the gross " and actual circulation :—

	Value Rs.	Rs.	
Gross circulation in 1864-65,	22,09,240.		
Do. do. in 1865-66,	24,48,320.	2,39,080	Increase in 1865-66.
Do. do. in 1866-67,	36,17,280.	11,68,960	Do. in 1866-67.
Notes in the hands of the public or in actual circulation in 1864-65, ...	10,63,960.		
Do. do. in 1865-66,	12,26,560.	1,62,600	Increase in 1865-66.
Do. do. in 1866-67,	23,50,860.	11,24,300	Do. in 1866-67.

" The percentage of Notes cancelled in 1866-67 was 24·17. " It was 3·43 in 1864-65, and 10·56 in 1865-66.

" The Officiating Head Commissioner cancelled a large por- " tion of the notes comprising the above percentage of 24·17, " which shews that the notes are largely used for remittances. " As, however, the Nos. of all Allahabad notes cancelled at " Calcutta or Allahabad have to be passed through the ac- " counts and scored in the Registers, the work of cancel- " lation in this Circle in 1866-67 may be regarded as greatly

" in excess of that performed in former years. This branch " of business will go on increasing, as, by recent orders of the " Head Commissioner, cut and joined notes of all denomi- " nations will not be re-issued, and must consequently be " withdrawn from circulation and subjected to cancellation " soon after they are presented at the counter.

" The following table of statistics affords information re- " garding the average daily amount of work done by the Cur- " rency Office at Allahabad since its organization in May, " 1864 :—

	Financial Year 1864-65, *of twelve months.*		*Financial Year* 1865-66, *of twelve months.*		*Financial Year* 1866-67, *of eleven months.*	
	No. of working days.	No. of pieces per day.	No. of working days.	No. of pieces per day.	No. of working days.	No. of pieces per day.
Notes counterstamped, ...	267	183·5	260	73·8	239	138·9
Ditto cancelled, ...	...	5·9	...	30·5	...	96·7
Ditto issued to the public from Issue Department, ...	...	133·6	...	53·3	...	4·8
Ditto transferred to Exchange Department, ...	...	21·7	...	43·7	...	137·9
Ditto issued to public from Exchange Department, ...	...	36·8	...	81·9	...	145·7
Ditto issued to public for other notes,	...	1·1	...	6·5	...	29·7
Ditto received from public for coin or other notes, ...	...	28·4	...	86·5	...	117·5
No. of cheques issued by Coin Receiver, ...	...	3·4	...	5·0	...	5·8
Ditto ditto issued by Note Receiver,	...	4·1	...	7·9	...	9·3

" The above results indicate increase of work in almost " every branch of business. Adverting to the notes counter- " stamped in 1864-65, it may be observed that, as it was " necessary at first starting the office to have a large stock

" of notes on hand so treated ready for issue, the higher " daily average of 183·5 in that year over 73·8 of 1865-66, " and 138·9 in 1866-67, is thus easily accounted for.

" As a large amount of notes will in future always be can- " celled, consequent on the Head Commissioner's order pro- " hibiting the re-issue of all cut and joined notes, the busi- " ness of counterstamping fresh notes to supply the place of " those withdrawn from circulation will probably be heavy " this year.

" In regard to the small daily average exhibited in the above " table of 4·8 notes issued to the public from the Issue De- " partment, it may be stated that this decrease, as contrasted " with the issues of 1864-65 and 1865-66, is to a great ex- " tent more apparent than real. That this view is correct is " shewn by the large average of 137·9 notes transferred from " the Issue to the Exchange Department in 1866-67 for issue " to Treasuries and the public. If the issues and transfers, " moreover, from the Department of Issue be treated *as notes* " *issued*, the average result for 1866-67 will be much in excess " of the daily issues from that Department in 1865-66, and " only below those of 1864-65 by 12·6* notes.

" The daily transactions in the Exchange Department indi- " cate a healthy business, and steady increase of work.

" At present it cannot be accurately ascertained how far " the introduction of the money-order system may affect the " note circulation of these Provinces and Oudh. For remitting " small sums of money safely and economically, the public " will doubtless prefer a money-order to a currency note. " There are, however, sufficient indications that currency " notes are appreciated by the public, and the demand for " them increases every year."

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* This is attributable to the large amount of *fresh notes* thrown into circulation in 1864-65, when the Office was first established.

SECTION XX.

Local Funds.

342. The details given below were not received in time to be included in the " Public Works " Section of this Report.

343. The following table shews the expenditure from Local Funds during the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
ORIGINAL WORKS :—		
Civil Buildings, ...	42,006	
Communications, ...	5,48,442	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	1,26,863	
		7,17,311
REPAIRS :—		
Civil Buildings, ...	10,948	
Communications, ...	3,89,477	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	61,138	
		4,61,563
ESTABLISHMENT, ...		3,04,214
TOTAL RUPEES,		14,83,088

344. The extent to which the various Divisions utilized their available funds, and the heads of service to which the expenditure was debited, are shewn on the next page.

Divisions.	Receipts.	Expenditure.								
		Civil Buildings.		*Communications.*		*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*		*Establishment.*	*Total.*	*Balance.*
		Original.	Repairs.	Original.	Repairs.	Original.	Repairs.			
Meerut, ...	5,73,165	24,050	3,219	1,24,115	63,916	38,472	12,500	1,08,619	3,74,891	1,98,274
Rohilkund, ...	3,56,847	8,558	70	79,104	57,771	9,325	2,230	62,642	2,19,700	1,37,147
Agra, ...	3,39,643	4,738	3,150	1,08,716	70,205	22,693	2,910	27,600	2,40,012	99,631
Allahabad, ...	3,87,071	3,043	2,582	1,29,971	87,853	32,375	16,370	36,756	3,08,950	78,121
Jhansie, ...	69,682	...	...	15,600	13,910	2,500	1,553	8,735	42,298	27,384
Benares, ...	3,39,170	1,617	1,177	84,786	85,062	21,498	22,275	58,222	2,74,637	64,533
Ajmere, ...	23,400	...	750	6,150	10,960	...	3,300	1,640	22,600	800
Total, ...	20,88,978	42,006	10,948	5,48,442	3,89,477	1,26,863	61,138	3,04,214	14,83,088	6,05,890

The figures for the Ajmere and Benares Divisions are only approximate, their expenditure having, in the absence of any report, been assumed at 75 per cent. of the sum allotted in Budget.

The Progress Report of the Ajmere Division was received some time after it was due, but in an incomplete form, and the corrected return then called for has not yet been received.

The Report of Expenditure in the Benares Division, though now nearly five months overdue, has not yet been submitted.

It has not been found possible on this occasion to state the amount debited to each of the various Local Funds; the cost of an undertaking is in many cases met by contributions from several funds, and no return has been received shewing the manner in which the expenditure on such works has been divided among the different funds.

Civil Buildings.

345. The sum expended on the construction of new Civil Buildings is small, but the following works are considered deserving of mention :—

Boolundshuhur Dispensary was almost completed—little save the compound wall and servants' houses remaining to be executed at the close of the year. The estimated cost is Rs. 9,500, and the expenditure during the year Rs. 6,980.

Etah District School, estimated to cost Rs. 3,849, was nearly completed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 500.

Meerut Village Schools were provided for in Budget by an allotment of Rs. 15,000, but, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting a contractor of substance to undertake the work at the estimated rates, nothing was done during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

346. This head of Budget absorbs by far the largest portion of the Local Funds, both under original works and repairs. Much of the expenditure under head "Original Works" is incurred on minor works, which, though of great benefit to the locality in which they are constructed, call for no special remarks; but the following undertakings, which are of a more important nature, are considered worthy of mention :—

347. *Meerut Division.*—An extensive encamping-ground in the vicinity of the railway station at Saharunpore has been provided, in anticipation of the opening of the Delhi Railway. Rs. 10,230 were expended on this work during the past year, and some further outlay will be required to complete the accommodation for travellers.

A bridge over the Hindun River, on the road from Mozuffernugger to Shamlee, is in course of construction. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 88,682, of which Rs. 22,746 were expended during the past year.

The metalling of the road from Mozuffernugger to the Hindun Bridge was nearly completed. The estimated cost is Rs. 13,250, of which Rs. 7,013 were disbursed during the year.

The metalling of the road from Ghazeabad to Gurmooktesur was completed, with the exception of 1½ mile. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,171; the estimated cost for the whole distance is Rs. 35,449.

348. *Rohilkund Division.*—In the Bareilly District a bridge over the Mahadeo Nuddee, on the Bareilly and Beesulpore Road, estimated to cost Rs. 5,900, was completed for that sum.

A bridge over the Ubsurea Nuddee, on the Pillibheet and Jehanabad Road, was finished. The estimated cost was Rs. 7,500, and the expenditure during the year Rs. 4,500.

The portion of the Nynee Tal Road between Banee the and Kitcha Rivers was metalled, at a cost of Rs. 6,645, the estimated cost being Rs. 7,498.

349. *Agra Division.*—The metalling of the road from Muttra to the Manickpore Railway Station made satisfactory progress. The estimated cost is Rs. 30,487, and Rs. 15,782 were expended during the year.

In the Furruckabad District serais for travellers were constructed at Allahgunge and Shumshabad: the former cost Rs. 2,694, and the latter Rs. 2,109—the estimated cost in each case being Rs. 2,250.

In the Mynpoory District the Koraolee Ghiror Road was completed—the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,606. The estimated cost was Rs. 8,570.

On the Mynpoory City Road Rs. 4,512 were expended, the estimated cost being Rs. 3,954. The work was completed up to the City Gate.

350. *Allahabad Division.*—In the Cawnpore District the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee, on the Humeerpore Road, made satisfactory progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 13,053. The estimated cost is Rs. 27,000.

On the bridge over the Rind Nuddee, on the same road, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 25,000, an expenditure of Rs. 10,538 was incurred.

In the Humeerpore District the raising of 27 miles of the Saugor Road was estimated to cost Rs. 5,400. The work was completed for Rs. 4,399. In the same district 27 minor bridges on various roads were nearly completed—Rs 7,851 having been expended out of the estimated amount, Rs. 8,401.

In the Banda District the raising of 20 miles of the Banda to Manickpore Road was in progress; 14 miles were completed by the close of the year, and the remainder was in such a forward state that its completion within six weeks was

anticipated. The estimated cost of the whole work is Rs. 7,306, of which Rs. 5,526 were expended during the year.

In the Allahabad District Rs. 8,600 were expended in raising the road leading to the Mukhapore Bridge.

A new road from Bhurwaree Railway Station to Lallgunge was in progress. Rs. 5,000 were expended—the estimated cost being Rs. 9,769.

A bridge over the Arail Nullah, near the New Central Jail, was completed. The estimated cost was Rs. 10,096, and this amount was expended on the work during the year.

351. *Jhansie Division.*—The bridge over the Banda Nullah, in the Jhansie District, was completed—the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,833. The total cost of this bridge has been Rs. 12,886. The original estimate amounted to Rs. 11,504; but after work was commenced, a flood occurred which demonstrated the necessity of raising the piers and abutments 3¾ feet higher than was originally intended.

352. In connection with local works considerable sums have been voluntarily expended by private individuals on the construction of works of public utility. The following statement shews the amount in each division :—

Division.	Amount.
	Rs.
Meerut, ...	16,600
Rohilkund, ...	18,315
Agra, ...	7,500
Allahabad, ...	18,975
Jhansie, ...	9,695
Benares.	
Ajmere.	
Total, Rs. ...	71,085

The work most commonly selected is a pucka well on the side of some road—195 such wells were constructed during the year; but occasionally tanks are excavated, and sometimes ghâts, serais, and market-places are built.

SECTION XXI.

Miscellaneous.

VISIT TO AGRA OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

353. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Agra in November last, when His Excellency, as Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, held an Investiture of the said Order, and likewise received in public durbar the princes, chiefs, nobles, and native gentlemen from Central India, Rajpootana, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, the Punjab, and Oudh, has been appropriately recorded in the proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department; but it may be mentioned that all the requisite arrangements for the camps of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, the large Military force assembled on the occasion, and the numerous and extensive retinues of the native princes and nobles, were most zealously and efficiently carried out by the District and Cantonment Officers, Civil, Police, and Medical.

354. The location of the numerous encampments, so that ventilation and regularity might be secured, while at the same time no camp should be at an inconvenient distance from the tents of the Viceroy, was the care of the Magistrate of Agra. The large Police Force for the protection of the camps, the prevention of crime, the ordering of processions, &c., was under the special management of Captain Dennehy; while the sanitary and conservancy arrangements were supervised by Dr. Watson, who was appointed Special Sanitary Officer for the Civil Camps.

355. It is not too much to say that these officers and their assistants are deserving of the highest credit for the very successful and complete manner in which their onerous and responsible duties were discharged.

HURDWAR FAIR.

356. The great fair which was held at Hurdwar during the present year may now be noticed.

357. The town of Hurdwar, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, near Roorkee, is a well-known Hindoo place of pilgrimage, and in April of each year it is customary for large numbers of pilgrims to assemble there for the purpose of bathing in the sacred stream, and performing other religious ceremonies.

358. Every twelfth year the Koomb Fair, as it is then called, assumes much larger proportions. The Fair which was held in April last was termed by the Brahmins the Maha Kidar Koomb, and, as it was viewed by many devotees as likely to be the last Koomb of any magnitude which would be held at Hurdwar, the gathering was proportionately great.

359. In order to provide for the comfort and welfare of the great concourse of pilgrims expected to assemble, it was found necessary to adopt special and systematic arrangements at Hurdwar.

360. Under the direction of the Commissioner of Meerut and the Magistrate of Seharunpore, the whole of the ground at Hurdwar and in its neighbourhood was thoroughly cleared and laid out in regular encampments; no squatting was allowed, but as each body of pilgrims arrived a suitable encamping ground was allotted to them, in which they were expected to reside during the Fair.

The ground being divided into square blocks, with wide streets at sufficient intervals, regularity and proper ventilation were secured, and all confusion avoided.

361. Special attention was paid to the conservancy and sanitation of the camps—the details of which were under the direction of the Civil Surgeon of Seharunpore.

The principle of dry-earth conservancy was generally adopted; all accumulated filth was, after deodorization, disposed of as rapidly as possible by burying it in trenches or by burning it in furnaces. Public latrines, properly screened off, were constructed for each of the blocks of the encampment, and a sufficient establishment of sweepers and diggers entertained,—strict attention to the prescribed conservancy rules being enforced.

362. Dispensaries for the sick, and hospitals for contagious diseases were constructed, and medical stores and hospital furniture provided.

363. In order also to facilitate the approach and departure of the multitudes assembling at the bathing-ghâts, an esplanade was constructed and ten bridges thrown over the river by the Canal Department, and convenient routes were indicated for the passage of the people to and from their camps.

364. A large body of Police were drawn from the neighbouring districts, including those of the Punjab, and were concentrated at Hurdwar, together with a squadron of the Jât Horse, for the preservation of order and the prevention of crime; and the heavy and responsible duties which devolved upon them were discharged with the greatest efficiency and success. The good conduct of the men of the Constabulary was very conspicuous; the people resorted to them with confidence in their difficulties, and gratefully acknowledged the attention with which their representations were received. During the great day of the Fair the services of the Jât Horse were also extremely useful.

365. The Fair of 1867 is believed to have been the largest ever held at Hurdwar: it is computed that the numbers present on the 12th of April—the great bathing-day—did not fall short of 2,885,000.

366. Up to the last day of the Fair the health of the pilgrims continued to be remarkably good, but unhappily this

satisfactory state of things did not continue. Heavy rain had fallen on the 11th and 12th of April, which had considerably reduced the temperature, and numbers of the pilgrims who bathed at the sacred ghât on the 12th must have remained in their wet clothes for upwards of 24 hours, and probably in a very exhausted state. It is not unlikely that in this condition they may have been predisposed to disease; but however this may be, the outbreak of cholera commenced on the ensuing day, the 13th of April, when eight cases were received into hospital.

367. Although, however, cholera commenced at Hurdwar, it made no progress amongst the people until they began to disperse, for the total number of cholera patients admitted into hospital at Hurdwar was but nineteen.

368. The pilgrims, however, after leaving Hurdwar, conveyed with them the choleraic poison, and great mortality occurred amongst them along the different routes by which they returned to their homes. That the disease was not even more fatal is owing, under God, to the unremitting exertions of the District Civil and Medical Officers, who did everything in their power to ward off the danger when possible, and to afford help and medical aid to those seized by the disease.

369. The epidemic as spread by the returning pilgrims was chiefly confined in these Provinces to the Rohilkund and Meerut Divisions, and specially to the districts nearest to Hurdwar. It was observed also that as a rule, although there were exceptions to it, the disease confined itself mainly to those who had attended the Fair.

370. The question whether great assemblages such as these, which undoubtedly often bring in their train the seeds of disease and death, should be peremptorily prohibited, is a difficult one, and is unsuited for discussion in an Administration Report. There can, however, be no doubt that, whenever cholera or any other disease of an epidemic nature is prevalent at the

intended place of meeting, the Government should at once interfere and prevent the people from assembling; and that in any case the officers of Government should be directed to warn the people of the great risks which they incur, and to exert their influence by persuading the inhabitants of their respective districts to refrain from undertaking such pilgrimages and repairing to such gatherings.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Reporter.

371. The appointment of a Meteorological Reporter for these Provinces was sanctioned by the Government of India in December, 1865, and Dr. Murray Thomson, Professor of Natural Science at Roorkee College, entered upon the duties of this office in February, 1866.

372. The following extracts are given from Dr. Thomson's Report for 1866:—

"The scheme of Meteorological Observations of which I "assumed charge in February of last year, as Reporter on "Meteorology for the North-West Provinces, includes also "three stations in the Province of Oudh. The whole tract of "country over which observations are taken lies nearly within "77° and 84° East Longitude, and 25° and 31° North Lati-"tude. This, however, leaves out Ajmere, which is somewhat "isolated from the rest of the North-West Provinces.

"There are twenty-three stations from which returns are "received every month. A list of these, with their latitudes, "longitudes, and heights above sea-level, will be found among "the Appendices. These stations have been selected so as to "attain as much as possible a good geographical distri-"bution.

"Three of the stations are situated on the Himalayan Range, "at heights about 5,000 feet; the other twenty places are on "the Plains, but represent all the different elevations, from a

"comparatively high site like that of Ajmere at 1,800 down "to Benares at 250 feet. The general features of this tract "of country may be described as that of a plain, with a slight "slope declining towards the east and south-east, and inclin-"ing upwards towards the Himalayas on the north and north-"west, and also towards the low chains of hills south and west "of the Jumna, in the Agra District and in Rajpootana. The "more elevated places of the Plains are situated in this last-"mentioned part of the country,—namely, south and west of "Agra. The less elevated sites lie along the valleys of the "great rivers, the Ganges and the Jumna, especially those "below Allahabad: from either side of these rivers the land "rises slightly.

"There are two features belonging to this tract of country "which, in a meteorological point of view, deserve particu-"lar notice: these are, first, its great distance from the sea, "from which it is separated at least 600 miles on all sides; "and if we again leave out Ajmere, then the distance from "the sea is much greater on the western and south-western "sides than it is on the eastern and south-eastern. This dis-"tance from the sea confers considerable dryness on the cli-"mate of these Provinces, and renders the heat of the hot "weather very fervid, and but little mitigated during the "night by cool winds. The second feature is the great lofty "Himalayan chain, extending along the north and north-west-"ern and north-eastern boundary. The direct effect of this "mountain barrier is, first, to increase the rain-fall of all places "situated in the range, as well as that of stations at no great "distance from its base, and this it does by causing the pre-"cipitation of the moisture of that great aerial current, the "south-west monsoon, which precipitation takes place mainly "on the southern slopes of the hills. On the loftier peaks "this moisture is laid down as snow, and this indirectly modi-"fies the climate of this part of Upper India by becoming "the fountain-head of the great rivers, and these in their turn "moderate the dryness of the plains through which they run, "which would otherwise be excessive.

"*Six Principal Stations.*—Of the twenty-three stations "there are six—namely, Roorkee, Nynee Tal, Agra, Ajmere, "Jhansie, and Benares—at which complete sets of instruments "are maintained, and the observations taken at these are "more or less thorough. Only the first three of these, how-"ever, have furnished returns for every month of 1866; the "work of observation was commenced at the others either in "April, May, or June."

373. A table shewing the monthly mean temperature and mean daily range of thermometer, and the rainfall, in sixteen stations of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1866 will be found in the Appendices to this Report.

WARDS' INSTITUTION, BENARES.

Wards' Institution.

374. There have been three departures from the institution, and one admission, during the year; there are at present eighteen wards in residence.

375. The management has, as hitherto, been most satisfactory: the boys are not only taught book learning, but are trained and exercised in manly sports. They have been very healthy, and are quite happy and contented. As an instance of the popularity of the institution, it may be mentioned that one Raja has solicited permission to send to it his three sons, in order that they might enjoy the benefits to be obtained there. Applications for admission have also been received from Lower Bengal.

376. The elder wards attend the Benares College, and are well grounded in English and vernacular literature.

ALLAHABAD PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Allahabad Library.

377. This institution has made fair progress during the year. In consequence of the want of a suitable building, which will be provided in the new Civil Station, the collections in the Museum have not been greatly enlarged. The library, however,

is rapidly increasing, and already consists of nearly 4,700 volumes, many of which are valuable works of reference.

PUBLIC MUSEUMS.

Museums.

378. The want of good Museums in the large cities in these Provinces has long been felt, and it has been the desire of this Government that Industrial Museums in which might be exhibited representative specimens of arts and manufactures, and Museums of Natural History, should be organized and established on a satisfactory basis.

379. The chief obstacles have been the want of funds for the support of such institutions, and the difficulty of finding an adequate agency for the purpose.

In regard to the first of these difficulties, it has been determined that a permanent fund for the support of Museums shall be created from the existing Nuzool Funds (which consist chiefly of escheats to Government), to be raised by a rateable assessment upon each district in the proportion which its fund bears to the total Nuzool Funds in these Provinces.

It is hoped also that wealthy municipalities will lend their assistance in the management of such institutions, and will subscribe liberally to them.

380. A large and most important nucleus of a Museum of Natural History has been secured for the city of Agra, through the public spirit and liberality of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., who has presented the whole of his most interesting and valuable collection of birds and eggs to the Government, on the sole condition that proper arrangements are made for its careful preservation, and for rendering it available for study to naturalists. The collection consists of about 2,500 specimens of Indian birds, many of them rare and valuable.

381. The Municipality of Agra have agreed to give their aid in the establishment of this Museum, which is at present

located in the handsome building liberally made over to the community at a very low valuation by Mr. Riddell, late Director-General of Post-Offices in India. A Committee has been appointed by Government for the purpose of organizing and directing a proper system of Local Museums; and, when the arrangements for the provision of funds are completed, it is hoped that not only at Agra, but at the head-quarters of each Commissionership, Museums will be established on a firm and lasting footing, and will, by improving the taste and encouraging the efforts after knowledge of the people, confer upon them great and permanent benefit.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.